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OFFICIAL.

The Fall of Atlanta

The Official Report of Maj.-Gen. Sherman.

HIS STRATEGY AND BATTLES.

Brilliant Victory of Our Arms at Jonesboro.

The Works Carried, with Twenty-four Guns and Many Prisoners.

Gen. Hood Decamps from Atlanta in the Night.

THE REBEL MAGAZINES BLOWN UP.

SHERMAN ON HIS CAMPAIGN.

[OFFICIAL BULLETIN.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

The following telegram from Gen. Grant has just been received:

CITY POINT, Sept. 3, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

I have a Richmond paper of to-day. It contains a rumor of a battle at Atlanta, but says that the War Department, having no official information, it declines to form an opinion from the rumors. I have no doubt, however, but Sherman has gained a great success there. Before the dispatch of last night was received, announcing the occupation of Atlanta by our troops the fact was known to our pickets. The rebels hallooed over to our men that Sherman had whipped Hood—that the latter had lost 40,000 men, and that our troops were in Atlanta. All quiet here.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

Our Southwestern Telegraph Line continues down and this with a heavy storm that commenced in the afternoon and is still prevailing beyond Louisville. It may damage the lines so as to hinder the arrival of details from Atlanta for a day or two.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LATER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 4, 1864.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

Gen. Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlanta has just been received by this department. It is dated 26 miles south of Atlanta, 6 o'clock yesterday morning, but was detained by the breaking of the telegraph lines, mentioned in my dispatch of last night. He says:

As already reported, the army withdrew from about Atlanta, and on the 30th had made a break of the West Point road, and reached a good position, from which to strike the Macon road—the right (Howard) near Jonesboro; the left (Scofield) near Rough and Ready, and the centre (Thomas) at Couch's.

Howard found the enemy in force at Jonesboro, and entrenched his troops, the salient within half a mile of the railroad. The enemy attacked him at 3 P. M., but was easily repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded.

Finding strong opposition on the road, advanced the left and centre rapidly to the railroad, made a good lodgment, and broke it all the way from Rough and Ready down to Howard's left, near Jonesboro; and by the same movement I interposed my whole army between Atlanta and the part of the enemy intrenched in and around Jonesboro.

We made a general attack on the enemy at Jonesboro, on the first of September, the Fourteenth Corps, Gen. Jeff C. Davis, carrying the works handsomely, with ten guns and about a thousand prisoners.

In the night the enemy retreated south, and we have followed him to another of his his hastily constructed lines near Lovejoy's Station. Hood, at Atlanta, finding me on his road, the only one that could supply him, and between him and a considerable part of his army, blew up his magazines in Atlanta, and left in the night-time, when the Twentieth Corps, Gen. Slocum, took possession of the place. So Atlanta is ours, and fairly won.

Since the 5th of May, we have been in one constant battle or skirmish, and need rest. Our losses will not exceed 1,200, and we have possession of over 300 rebel dead, 250 wounded, and over 1,500 well.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-Gen.

A later dispatch from Gen. Slocum, dated at Atlanta last night, (the 3d,) at 9 P. M., states that the enemy destroyed seven locomotives and eighty-one cars loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left fourteen pieces of artillery, most of them uninjured, and a large number of small arms. Deserters are constantly coming into our lines.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Last Great Movement Foreshadowed.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

ONE MILE FROM ATLANTA, Ga.,
Thursday, Aug. 25, 1864.

THE ARMY MOVES.

A movement upon the enemy's flank is in process of execution. The general direction to be taken by the army, so far as I am permitted to know and divulge, will be west and southwest of Atlanta, with a view of forcing Hood to evacuate that city, and retreat either toward Macon or Augusta—both routes being available to him in case of necessity; although the latter has been held by our cavalry for nearly a month, and is impracticable for railroad transportation. One corps, probably the Twentieth, will hold the terminus of the railroad at Chattahoochee River bridge, and the bridges and fords for several miles on either side. This will prevent Hood from crossing the river to break up our important works at the crossings and at Marietta Depot. He is permitted to make his exit east or south, unless he prefer meeting Sherman in battle below Atlanta. This much of the general plan of the movement is permitted to be known. The roads to be used, and the point below the city at which the army will strike, is not divulged. Before this letter is carried to you by the slow process of the mail, the speedier telegraph will have informed you of the progress of the advance, and perhaps of its results.

RESULTS OF A MONTH'S OPERATIONS.

One month and one week have elapsed since Gen. Sherman boldly crossed the Chattahoochie, and by spirited movements, unchecked by Hood's fierce attacks of the 20th, 22d and 28th of July, succeeded in reëstablishing an impregnable line of earthworks within half a mile of the edges of Atlanta. The aggregate of the enemy's losses during these operations, dating from July 20, and carried forward to the present, has been computed by competent authorities at twenty-five thousand killed, wounded and captured—an army of itself greater than that with which Gen. Scott penetrated to the heart of Mexico, and captured its capitel.

SHERMAN'S TACTICS.

The masterly policy of Gen. Sherman has elicited the encomium of all whose commendation is to be desired by a great General. There have been rash soldiers, whose reputation for entangling their corps in desperate battles exceeds their ability to extricate themselves and their troops from the consequences of defeat, who have advocated all along a storming of the enemy's works, believing them to be thinly guarded by Georgia militia. Gen. Sherman, better informed than his subordinates as to the enemy's strength, has resisted all pressure tending to extravagant expenditure of life. His army to-day is as strong as when it crossed the Chattahoochee, having made up in reinforcements what it lost—perhaps four or five thousand—before Atlanta. The insurgent army is reduced many thousands. Had Sherman pursued the attacking policy, and Hood the purely defensive, there is no escape from the conclusion that our loss would have been the heavier. Since my connection with this war, I have noted no instance when a direct assault on carefully-prepared works, whether made by friend or foe, was permanently successful. Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge are not refutations of this assertion, as many might indignantly exclaim. In the battles referred to, the enemy overweeningly relied upon the great advantages resulting from the commanding positions afforded by these bulwarks of nature which overlook Chattanooga and the surrounding country. They are *flanked* out of their intrenchments on Mission Ridge, which was made untenable by enfilading fires. At Lookout they were surprised, having grown careless by the fancied impregnability of their position. On neither elevation had they any formidable fortifications.

GEN. SHERMAN'S DELIBERATION.

Our leader, hitherto so prompt in deciding upon flank operations, has deliberated long, and exhausted every other means before making the decision necessary to this movement. By extending his lines to the right and cutting the Montgomery road, he attenuated his front to its utmost length in the endeavor to compass the city and sever its lines of communication. The Decatur and Augusta road was carefully watched by the cavalry, lest the enemy should reopen it. Gen. Sherman advanced his line so closely around the invested city, that at any time he could pour into it the contents of an hundred guns. In fact, for the past month, our cannon have allowed but very few hours to pass without saluting the beseiged city. The enemy, however, has made no endeavor to evacuate, and to all appearances, entertains no intention to leave. While pushing the enemy in front, Gen. Sherman has, by his cavalry, greatly annoyed his rear. McCook and Stoneman were sent out toward Macon, with what result is well known. The former was defeated, and the latter captured, without any permanent injury to the railroad having been effected, although many substantial results were obtained in the way of captures of animals and the destruction of munitions of war. The last attempt of this character was made by the gallant

GEN. KILPATRICK,

who, with four thousand cavalry, has just returned from the most successful penetration into the enemy's lines yet effected. Gen. Kilpatrick reached Jonesborough on the Atlanta and Macon road on Friday night, and destroyed its shops and Government depots. His command destroyed the rails and some trestle-work along the line of the railroad for several miles. The lighting up of the clouds, illumined by the fires far to the southward, caused by the burning of the rebel storehouses, was plainly discernible from our camps north of Atlanta. As was expected, the enemy moved a number of regiments of infantry by rail to attack Gen. Kilpatrick. By a desperate charge he broke the line enveloping him, and sabred his way out, losing, perhaps, five hundred men in killed, wounded, and missing. His officers relate that a thousand rebel infantry surrendered in abject fear of his charging squadrons; but no time could be spared to attend to prisoners. The success of the charge may be determined from the fact that the ambulances and trains of the expedition were run uninterruptedly through the ranks of the frightened foe. This expedition was as successful as it is possible to make expeditions of this character. It has satisfied Gen. Sherman that no permanent interruption or embarrassment of the rebel rear can be thus accomplished. The nature of the ground is such that only trifling damage can be done to the railroad. He has, therefore, with great forethought and consideration of all the pros and cons, determined upon the movement now being made. If successful it will place Gen. Sherman upon the highest pinnacle of military fame; but if unsuccessful—it can only be so by the failure of his subordinates—it will not detract from his already great fame.

CHANGES.

The past five weeks have been prolific of change in the commands comprising this army. McPherson, killed; Hooker, relieved; Stoneman, captured, and Gen. Palmer resigned. Four Major-Generals of recognized ability and worth are taken from one army, and its leader does not hesitate to intrust to it his plans and place in it the most implicit confidence. Gen. Sherman is eminently a confiding personage. Like all truly great, he entertains no suspicion, and is above envy and petty jealousy.

LOYAL CIVILIANS.

Many professedly loyal citizens of Atlanta have escaped to our lines. The are justly indignant at the Confederate Generals for placing the troops entrusted with the defence of the city so close to their homes as to absolutely fail to afford the boasted protection—rather accomplishing their destruction than otherwise. Our shells by day and by night crash through the city, destroying life and property. There are a few out-spoken citizens who do not hesitate to ascribe this wanton disregard of the safety of the city to sinister motives on the part of rebel Generals. It is a well-known fact that a large majority of the population of Atlanta was composed of men of Northern extraction. The importance of its manufacturing interests led many to settle there in the hope of making fortunes in workshops or in speculation. There were a thousand Northern men in the machine shops and founderies, many of whom were forcibly detained. If to punish them for a want of heart in the Confederate cause, the military authorities actually draw upon their homes and families our destructive fire, it is a refinement of cruelty of which history does not furnish another example.

HUGUENOT.

Mayor Calhoun and Gen. Hood at Loggerheads—The City Under our Guns—Damage Done by Our Shells—Hood's Communications—Miscellaneous.

NEAR ATLANTA, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1864.

MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN HOOD AND THE MAYOR OF ATLANTA.

A misunderstanding exists between Gen. Hood and Mayor Calhoun, caused by the investment of Atlanta by our troops. A few days after we crossed the Chattahoochee River, Calhoun sent a letter to Gen. Sherman, asking him not to destroy the city. Gen. Sherman replied that if his troops were not fired upon, neither Atlanta nor its citizens should be molested. He also wrote the Mayor, that if the reverse should occur he could not state the consequences.

Of course, you are familiar with what has occurred, including the steady bombardment of the rebel stronghold by our army.

Already more than a hundred buildings have been wholly or partially destroyed; many soldiers and citizens killed, and large numbers injured. As the days roll by the shelling increases, and the destruction of life and property goes on.

Sherman kept his word, and the Mayor appealed to Hood to stay the destruction of the city; that is, he invited him to withdraw his army and cease fighting over the shoulders of innocent and unprotected men and women. Hood turned a deaf ear to such an "unmilitary proposal," and a correspondence, I have learned, is now going on between the two officials, in which a good deal of acerbity is displayed by both parties. The entire population of Atlanta, as well as the Governor of the State, and many others, take sides with the Mayor and his brother. John A. Calhoun, a wealthy and influential citizen of the city while, as might be expected, Hood's disinclination to leave elicits the approval of his army and the Richmond authorities, and, of course, by those citizens of the Southern Confederacy not interested financially within the range of Federal cannon.

I met rather an excellent gentleman, named Magee, yesterday, who left Atlanta the day before. He says that there is a perfect range up Manetta and Peachtree streets for our guns, and that a large amount of property has been destroyed. He says that nearly all the people of Atlanta, who are without sufficient means to go at a distance, are encamped all along the line of the Augusta road, between Decatur and Stone Mountain. He adds, however, that there are still quite a number of men, women and children, of all stations, within the limits of the city. These generally confine themselves to their cellars, or in more lately constructed subterranean dwellings.

I will add that Mr. Magee says that the correspondence between Hood and the Mayor is still being carried on, and that, considering the language employed by Calhoun, it will probably wind up by the latter being shut up by the military. There are three viciously rebel churches in Atlanta, all of which manage to get on an average a shell every twenty-four hours. A 32-pounder "rung the bell" from the First Methodist Church early Sunday morning, the 24th ult., the first day we shelled the city.

HOOD'S COMMUNICATION.

Notwithstanding what you may read in some of the papers in regard to Hood's communication being entirely cut off, I have only insisted in telling you the truth, in reporting to you occasionally that such is not, and has not been the case. Up to the last raid of Kilpatrick their trains arrived and departed daily upon the Macon road. McCook did remove a few rails from this road, but they were replaced almost as speedily as they were destroyed.

The West Point road, which leaves East Point, (six miles due south from Atlanta,) has been badly cut many times. McCook cut it in three places. Rousseau destroyed several miles of it, and Kilpatrick has made two raids upon it in the last few days. This does no great harm, however, as it is merely a special line, just the same as our railroad between Chattanooga and Knoxville. Wheeler has cut this road badly in several places, but the garrison at Knoxville can be supplied by river as well as when there were three large corps there, and if "worst comes to worst," our forces at Knoxville can be abundantly supplied through Kentucky—Burnside and Scofield both were, if you recollect, at one time.

We must not flatter ourselves that every time we dash upon a rebel railroad, even if miles of track are removed, that the rebel army has "gone up"—no, indeed; they stand these things as well as we do; and, to tell the truth, they manage to repair all such damages as speedily, nearly, as we do ourselves.

But, to return to the subject proper, Hood, up to the return of Kilpatrick from his last raid, has experienced no trouble in supplying his army with a sufficiency of food and powder. Kilpatrick, however, as I last informed you, did cut the road in three places, and in all removed some five miles of rails, and then made a narrow but brilliant escape from half a dozen large brigades of rebel cavalry, which had made his capture a sure thing.

In addition to this subject, I will state that a week or ten days ago the rebel papers reported that the bridges and culverts destroyed by Garrard, on the Augusta road, were almost in readiness to permit trains to pass over them. By this time, no doubt, that road is in running order.

B. C. TRUMAN.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY

Defeat of the Rebels Near Martinsburgh.

Their Hasty Retreat, and Loss of a Portion of Their Train.

FACTS AND RUMORS ABOUT GEN. EARLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Sept. 4.

The Times' special correspondent at Harper's Ferry, E. A. Paul, transmits the following to this Bureau:

HARPER'S FERRY, Saturday, Sept. 3.

Gen. Averill had a fight, yesterday, with Fagan's Tennessee brigade of infantry and Lomack's and Imboden's brigades of cavalry, near Martinsburgh. The enemy was forced to retire in such haste that a portion of his train fell into our hands. Yesterday the rebels moved up the Valley, and were last reported to be above Winchester, on the road to Strasburgh. A movement commenced this morning to develop the position of the enemy.

The Times' special at Charlestown. G. F. Williams, transmits the following to this Bureau:

CHARLESTOWN, Saturday, Sept. 3.

The rebels are reported to be strongly intrenched at Bunker Hill. The recent reconnoissance made by the cavalry, disclosed the fact that Early had not fallen back. Some even go so far as to declare that he has received reinforcements.

FROM THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

The Late Movement—Cavalry Fight Near Smithfield—Casualties, Incidents, &c.

BERRYVILLE, Va., Thursday, Sept. 1, 1864.

Here we are again in the dilapidated and unfortunate town of Berryville—more familiarly known to the residents hereabouts, by the unenviable *nom de plume* of "Battle Town"—so named because of the pugilistic character of the country people, who used in former times, to meet here once a week to purchase their small supplies. On these occasions, an immense amount of poor whisky would be consumed, and as a necessary sequence, there was always more or less fighting; and broken heads and bloody noses were the rule, not the exception. It is not necessary for the proper understanding of what has transpired in this department since my last letter to enter much into minor details, and as I might thereby furnish the enemy with a clue to the strength of the forces participating in the different movements, I shall, so far as possible, avoid doing so. In my last Custer, with his gallant brigade, was north of the Potomac, having been forced to cross at Butler's Ford on the 25th ult., but fortunately without sustaining much loss—the casualties not exceeding twenty—while, on the other hand, the enemy admit having suffered severely—losing no less than seven field officers, three of whom were killed on the field, and four mortally wounded, beside a large number of Captains and Lieutenants. The rebel Gen. Gordon himself was among the wounded, slightly on the head; Gen. Morgan was also wounded seriously; the Colonel and Adjutant of the Fifty-first Virginia Infantry were both killed. The enemy frankly admit that they never saw such fighting before—such obstinate, continued resistance as was made by the whole cavalry force engaged on the 25th ult.; indeed the splendid fighting of the cavalry in this valley against infantry has done much toward demoralizing the enemy and making the men heartily sick of the war. This fact is shown in different ways. When our troops have had to retire, so dearly purchased has been the advantage gained, that neither the soldiers or citizens boast of having gained a victory; more than this, citizens are constantly making inquiries as to what will be done with rebel soldiers if they come into our lines and take the oath of allegiance. These questions, they say, are asked because their friends in the rebel army desire to escape from the service in which they are engaged. The rebel officers, it seems, make it a point to prevent desertion, by representing that whenever a deserter comes into our lines he is at once forced into the ranks and made to fight against his former companions in arms. The rebel army is being so rapidly depleted by desertions and the usual casualties incident to active hostilities, that every means is used to fill up their ranks. While moving back from the river last Saturday, not an able-bodied man, old or young, was left behind—all were indiscriminately pressed into the service. Some of these involuntary soldiers have already deserted, and are now within our lines again. There is much evidence going to show that the stubborn resistance the enemy met with between Leetown and Shepherdstown on the 25th ult., changed their whole plan of campaign. It is asserted by those who had an opportunity to know, that on the day named the enemy expected to cross the Potomac in force. Indeed, on the 26th, a crossing was attempted at Williamsport, and two regiments of infantry actually crossed the river. The presence of Averill and Custar in that vicinity again checked the movement, and caused them to hesitate until too late to carry into effect the original plan of operations. Friday night the enemy commenced his retreat again up the Valley. Gen. Sheridan anticipating, no doubt, such a movement, placed Gen. Torbert on the watch Sunday morning. Custer's brigade having recrossed the river, the cavalry moved up the valley to reconnoitre the enemy's position. Too frequently heretofore, our armies have been held in check by a strong skirmish line. No such line can cover any movement of the enemy with the officer now in command here; no mere skirmish line is permitted to check even a reconnoissance—the line is pierced and the reserve is found, no matter how far away that may be. When the present movement was commenced the enemy showed a strong line stretching from Shepherdstown along almost within sight of Halltown to the Shenandoah while the main force had fallen back to Bunker Hill about 18 miles. It was to ascertain the exact position of the enemy that Gen. Torbert set out on Sunday morning last. Pickets and vedettes were no obstacles to the movement. At Leetown a portion of the enemy's cavalry—Wyckham's brigade, prisoners say—was met by the reserve brigade, Col. Gibbs, when a brisk skirmish took place. Another stand was made at Smithfield, (called Middeway on Lloyd's map.) Custer on the right, and Gibbs in the centre, were first engaged. Di Cesnola's brigade, on the left, moved on and through the town, the enemy falling back steadily across Opequan Creek. Gen. Custer crossed and held the position, and night put a stop to active operations. Early Monday morning Custer opened the day's work by making a demonstration in his front, when Gordon's rebel division of infantry appeared on the scene, and the cavalry commenced a retrograde movement, falling back through the town to a position two miles east thereof, where a stand was made, and the position being an advantageous one, the enemy dared not approach. Some idea can be inferred by the distant reader, of the resistance offered, from the fact that from daybreak until 3½ o'clock P. M., when the enemy was finally checked, our line had been forced back less than three miles, and the fighting was continuous. When this stand was made, a division of the Sixth Corps came up, and with the Fourth New-York, Lieut.-Col. Parnell, on the left, and the Reserve Brigade on the right, moved steadily forward, compelling the enemy to recross the Opequan before dark. The resistance offered was feeble, notwithstanding Gordon had fifteen thousand rebel infantry, and Lomax and Wickhams had their cavalry on his flanks. Night again put a stop to active hostilities, and the troops falling back to a good position east of the town, rested upon their arms. Tuesday morning the cavalry moved forward to this place without serious interruption. Another force of cavalry leaving from near the river on Sunday laid over one day at Charlestown, and the two commands reached this point at about the same time. The more easterly column had no fighting, though there was abundant evidence along the road at different points that a respectable force of cavalry had made a somewhat hasty retreat. In one piece of woods there was hay enough at the different trees, where it had just been distributed to horses, to feed a whole division of cavalry. The special object of the movement having been accomplished, the command is making another halt, awaiting orders.

In a charge near Middeway by the First United States Cavalry, Lieut. Hoyer was killed, and seven sergeants were wounded. Sunday night, when the picket line had been established in the line of the Opequan, about four miles from Bunker Hill, Gen. Merritt ordered Gen. Custer to feel the enemy's position on the other side, and if possible gain a footing there for his whole command. In obedience to this order, the First Michigan, Maj. Honrigan, was advanced; the enemy's picket was driven in, and a position on the crest of a hill, one mile in advance, was obtained and held; the balance of Custer's command soon followed in support. At this time, Col. Brewer, of the Seventh Michigan, with a detachment of his own regiment and a squadron of the Third Michigan, under Capt. Drake, skirmished up the road toward Bunker Hill, and succeeded in capturing a rebel Captain and two privates. The enemy subsequently advanced in force, when Kelly's section of Ransom's battery took an advanced position, and rendered good service. In the retrograde movement, Dr. Rulison, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., Surgeon-in-Chief of Cavalry, was mortally wounded by a sharpshooter, and died within 30 minutes. The ball entered his back, while riding with Gen. Torbert's Staff, and passed entirely through his body. The Doctor realized at once that he was mortally wounded; he requested Gen. Custer to write to his mother, giving him minutely her name and residence; requested that his body might be sent home, and, after some other directions, gasped his life away. Dr. Rulison was devoted to his profession and to the service—a gentleman in every sense of that word, he was respected and admired by all. The only expression of regret uttered by him was, "He had hoped to live to see the close of this struggle."

East of Smithfield Gen. Merritt directed Cesnola, with the Second Brigade, to check the enemy's advance on the right; in doing this Capt. Hanley, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, was seriously wounded through the breast while reconnoitering the position. He had previously been severely wounded in the wrist, but had refused to leave the field. Capt. Lapham, of the same regiment, had a ball pass through his coat-sleeve. Here, also, Lieut. McGilvey's section of Taylor's battery rendered excellent service, and within a few minutes three of the horses were killed. At one time it became nessary to regain a position just abandoned east of the town; for this service the Sixth New-York, Maj. Beardsley, and Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Maj. Durland, were detached. The point to be gained was covered by the enemy, but the order nevertheless was obeyed with alacrity, and the position secured. In this movement, of the one hundred and fifty horses belonging to Maj. Beardsley's command, *forty-eight were killed*—among the number were the Major's own horse and those of Capt. Farmer and Lieuts. Saunders and Duryea. Here, too, the rebels attempted a ruse. A rebel officer rode up directly in front of the line and said to Capt. Bell, of the Sixth New-York, "Hold on, you are firing upon your own men." The Captain, not deceived, replied by discharging his pistol at the officer. The horse rode by Lieut.-Col. Nichols was also wounded.

What cavalry fighting has been during the past season, may be inferred from the fact that the Ninth New-York Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Nichols, has had killed and wounded fifteen officers and two hundred men since May 4, last.

E. A. PAUL.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Execution of a Deserter—Escape of Another.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sept. 3, 6 o'clock A. M.

Private Selden S. Chandler, of Battery K Fourth United States artillery, suffered the extreme penalty of the law for having deserted from his command during active operations. A detail from the Provost Guard of the Second Division of the Second Corps performed the sad duty. The culprit addressed his fellow-soldiers, admonishing them against the crime of desertion. He then sat down on his coffin, when the Chaplain made a prayer, after which his eyes were bandaged. In a few minutes he gave the sign that he was ready, and eight bullets entered his breast and head, killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and two daughters to mourn his fate.

Another culprit named Almbitter was to have suffered the same fate, but managed to effect his escape through our lines to the enemy two days ago.

Dr. John D. Heritage, of the Eleventh New-York Volunteers, has been missing since the fight of the 29th of August on the Weldon road. It is not known whether he was killed or taken prisoner.

A rebel force appeared on our left yesterday morning near Ream's Station, and after some slight skirmishing with our pickets fell back. Deserters come in nightly, claiming the benefits of Gen. Grant's late orders, giving them protection and employment if they wish it, but not forcing them into service Twelve came in yesterday.

All is quiet along the lines this morning, scarcely a shot being heard.

The Temporary Lull—Glorious Spirit of the Army—Reminiscences of a Rebel Officer—Effects of the Explosion at City Point—The Situation—Reinforcements.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Thursday, Sept 1, 1864.

Having just arrived, for the first time, at this rough but highly interesting base of all the grand movements now threatening Richmond, I will not, in this letter, attempt any record of events; and indeed the attempt would be useless, as all is at this moment quiet at the front. It is, however, only the quiet preceding a storm; for, most assuredly, Lee cannot afford to let us hold the Weldon Railroad, and, just as certainly, we are never going to let him have it again. Therefore, between rebel necessities and desperation, and Grant's determination, the tremendous struggle must soon be repeated.

Taking advantage of this temporary lull in military events, and really for the sake of employing myself, (for City Point is not by any means the most fascinating place for an idler,) I cannot do better than indulge in a gossiping letter, and jot down a few of those first impressions which have most interested me, however I may fail to interest your readers with them.

First of all, I cannot tell you what a change I noticed after quitting the treason-polluted air of New-York, where all is talk, talk, talk against the Government and the country's best interests, to find myself once more amongst those who are not talking against but *acting* for her; ready and willing to die for her salvation. New-York is a great place; but any unbiassed thinker has only to go a short way from it to learn that there is a big world outside of it, not quite ready yet to undo all the vast sacrifices of the past three years, and to barter away the dearly earned triumphs of liberty, by hollow armistices and false compromises with an aggressive and insatiable slave-oligarchy. The false-peace advocates may make a great hubbub for the moment, but it is as the noisy bubbling of a shallow stream, compared to the quiet but deep and determined undercurrent of feeling of those who have resolved not to see this great country bound hand and foot, and given over to its enemies. Let any one who imagines that the peace promises of Chicago are going to check the martial ardor of our people, or snatch from our armies the glorious reward they are on the very eve of reaping, come and see for himself. From the crowded deck of every steamer toiling up the James River, from the swarming roof of every train rushing hence to the battle-field, he would hear ringing and joyous cheers to teach him a different lesson. These brave fellows—each with a musket on his shoulder and his life in his hand—know the sacred cause for which they are fighting, and that speedy victory is before them. They, at any rate, have not been seduced by cowardly appeals to shirk the duty which devolves upon every man in this crisis, and there are plenty more yet, ready to follow their bright example.

War has produced such a change upon this place that, in spite of all the recent descriptions I had read of it, I could never have recognized the spot again from the river view, so magically has a desert-landing been converted into a busy community and a perfect forest of masts. I remember well how, some two years ago, while located at Fortress Monroe, I had occasion sometimes to come up here on a flag-of-truce boat, and how I used to wonder why all our greatest energies were not then directed against this point the back-door and most vulnerable spot of Richmond. The rebel officer then in command here—far too polished and gentlemanly a person to be engaged in so nefarious a cause as the destruction of his country—used to have long and warm, but at the same time, temperate, discussions with me about the state of affairs. How well I remember all his indignant allusions to the "Beast Butler," then in full power at New-Orleans; how I expressed my astonishment that a gentleman so well educated as himself should be led away by such absurd stories as the "Beauty and Booty" one, manufactured expressly by Jeff. Davis and Beauregard; and should attach any importance to the disgustingly false and ribald construction that had been put upon Gen. Butler's famous Order No. 28. I well remember, too, the view that officer *then* took of the prospects of his success and our utter failure. If these lines should ever meet his eye, how vast a change will present itself to him, that he could never, at that time, have contemplated. Vicksburgh and Port Hudson fallen, and the whole Mississippi River in our possession,—the Confederacy thereby cut entirely in twain,—Sherman threatening Atlanta, and apt, at any moment, to strike a fatal blow at the very heart of the rebellion,—the rebel leaders drawing their last resources of men between the ages of 16 and 60, while our manhood is scarcely yet touched,—and, most singular of all, that I should be writing from this very spot, with our greatest warrior in close proximity, holding a deadly grasp upon both Petersburgh and Richmond, and aided materially in his great work by that same "Beast Butler!"

I cannot tell what changes the recent explosion produced in the appearance of the village situated above the bluffs, for the latter I never saw before; but the most marvelous records are to be found everywhere of the extent of the disaster. For instance, the Ordnance Office, in which I am now writing—about 200 yards from the spot where the explosion took place—is completely riddled; the windows smashed, the plaster torn off the walls, and the floors and roof ripped through in various places by bursting shells. Lieut. Andruss showed me where a clerk was sitting at his desk, when a shell whizzed harmlessly through the wall, within one foot from his head, passed through the room, and killed another clerk, who was near the back porch, which was ripped to pieces. Hands, feet, and other fragments of human bodies were picked up far beyond this house. It has never yet been discovered how the event occurred; but it is certain that it was through no neglect on the part of the authorities; for I am glad to say I notice a vigilance here very different to that recklessness of which I so often complained at Fortress Monroe, two years ago, when smokers were constantly allowed to pass close by where men were pouring out gunpowder on the crowded wharf.

I find that admirable institution, the Sanitary Commission, in full employment here, surrounded by whole cargoes of everything needful for the health and comfort of our soldiers. Never, before, in the history of the world, was war seen to go hand in hand with such sublime acts of philanthropy as have marked the progress of this struggle, on the part of the United States. I wrote you much of what I saw of the working of the Sanitary Commission during the siege of Port Hudson, and I shall be tempted to send you a few interesting statistics of what I find them doing here.

FRIDAY, Sept. 2.

I have only time to add, before the boat leaves, that a friend who has just returned from the Weldon road, and inspected the entire front, assures me that everything is in admirable disposition, and lines everywhere well protected, and the soldiers brim full of spirit. All we want is an *immediate* supply of men to convert our sure but necessarily too slow movements into one final, staggering and decisive blow against the enemy. That admirable letter of William Swinton, in your issue of Aug. 30, puts affairs in their true light, and produces a profound sensation of joy among all our officers and soldiers. Gen. Grant's success is as certain as fate itself; but this crisis of the country demands that success shall be as *speedy* as it is certain. The cry is men, *men*, MEN!

J. R. HAMILTON.

The Quota of New-York—Government Bounties to be Continued.

ALBANY, Sunday, Sept. 4.

Col. Townsend and Col. Stonehouse, of this city, Commissioners appointed to ascertain the credits due this State for naval enlistments prior to Feb. 24, 1864, have made a report, which was approved by the Secretary of War on Saturday. The report credits New-York City with 18,448 men, Brooklyn with 6,046, Buffalo with 1,228, and other portions of the State with 1,807; previously credited, 117; total, 27,746.

In answer to a dispatch from Assistant Provost-Marshal General Townsend, Gen. Fry announces that the Government bounties will be continued until further orders.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

English Augmenting their Forces—Diplomatic Movements—Activity among the Japanese—The Explanation.

KANAGAWA, Tuesday, June 14, 1864.

In reality affairs remain about the same as when I last wrote. The English are slowly augmenting their forces here. The *Conqueror*, a large 74-gun ship, arrived out direct from England a few days ago, and took up her anchorage with the rest of the fleet. She landed 600 of the Royal marines which are encamped on the heights overlooking the town. There are 17 men-of-war now in port, viz., English, 13; French, 2; Dutch, 2. What the English propose to do is entirely a matter of conjecture to all not directly in their confidence. By the last mail we have news of the arrival of the Japanese Embassy in Europe, and we doubt not this Government are anxiously awaiting the success of its mission and cherish a vain hope that possibly the European Treaty Powers may yield to the stories of civil war and national convulsions, which will follow if we do not abandon this our last foothold worth naming in this country. We cannot help believing that the Government is liberal, but that it fears to meet the power of the opposition, and had rather sacrifice us than run the risk of future domestic troubles.

No one doubts for a moment but that the mission will be a failure, and that in a short time the Government will be left to only one of the two alternatives, viz., War, or a more satisfactory basis of future treaty relations. The Conservatives are no doubt awaiting the result of the mission, which explains the last nine months' silence, and a very wise provision is this of the English authorities, in throwing so considerable a force near the capital at this time, as a counterpoise, if nothing more, to the negative results of the Embassies' visit to the West, which must be announced in a mail or two at farthest. An anomalous, and to Western diplomats, an incomprehensible state of things exists just at this moment, in the relations of the English Minister and the Japan Government. H. B. M's. Twentieth Regiment, lately quartered in Shanghai, are on their way over to add to the forces concentrating here, in view of the approaching political crisis, and settlement of pending difficulties.

While the Japan Government still adheres to its edict of expulsion, and only awaits the result of its mission to the West for obtaining a peaceful compliance with its requisitions, if possible, there can be but one construction put by it upon this accumulation of ships and men by the English in their ports, viz., to dispute by arms any attempt at forcible expulsion, in case their mission should fail of effecting a voluntary abandonment. Yet, in face of all this, on the application of Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK to the Government at Yeddo for quarters in *their own barracks, occupied by their own officers*, (we will not vouch for the terms in which the *request* was made,) for the expected regiment, it declared that those could not well be spared, but that they would build new ones. This was accepted, and a position overlooking and commanding the whole foreign and Japanese town was selected for their erection by the Minister. One hundred and fifty days was asked by the Government for their completion; but this was apparently anything but acceptable to His Excellency, as at the present rate of progress, the forty houses, with powder magazines, and all requisite commissariat buildings, will be finished in fifty days from the time of their commencement.

Never before have we seen such activity in any work in Japan. Almost night and day do they press on with their task. All private building has almost ceased in town, as the workmen are either forced or induced by high pay to enter the service of the Government. A perfect army of laborers carrying lumber up the descent may be seen at this moment, and every man seems to work as if for dear life.

The experience of all who know the Japanese character is, that they are slow to an almost unreasonable degree—as do what one may, six months is barely time enough to get even a small dwelling completed. The magic touch of her Britannic Majesty's Minister, or more properly his words, has produced this revolution. We who know the Japanese best, stand aghast and filled with amazement, and can hardly restrain our anxiety to know what form of words or action could possibly produce such a wonderful metamorphosis of these sluggish Orientals. Nothing but fear—reaching to the very foundation of the old dynasty of 200 years—could have effected such changes. We have always advocated that a display of brute force was necessary to progress in the East; and we only hope action will not be too long delayed on the first real occasion offered for it by the Conservatives in this country.

Again, we say, in dealing with semi-civilized and barbarous nations, might is right—and the civilized world should not be too scrupulous where bigotry, ignorance and superstition are the bases of stubborn exclusion.

If Japan could be classed among civilized nations, the action of the English in landing forces here would be a declaration of war of itself, as well as the edict of expulsion which she has been under for the past nine months. The absurdity of the position assumed by both parties strikes one at once, when we make the comparisons, in supposing America should order all Englishmen from her soil, and while an embassy was over attempting negotiations on the subject, an English Admiral should arrive in New-York harbor, and demand a place on Staten Island for troops, and require barracks for the same to be built by the United States Government within a stipulated time, which should be immediately complied with. But such is exactly what is being done here to-day.

The Japanese say themselves (unofficially, of course,) that there must be war, to convince the Conservatives of their own weakness; they display little pride in the matter, and say the contest will be brief, for their own forces will yield at the first blow, when an amicable settlement can be arrived at. How far this may be true it is impossible now to state; time only will show. Yeddo seems exceedingly quiet, as we spent a day there last week.

The reports to-day, of LOONIN'S advancing to attack us, are without foundation. S.

ENTICING SOLDIERS TO DESERT TO THE UNITED STATES—THE AGENT CAUGHT.—A recruiting agent giving his name as RICHARD WHITESIDE, a druggist from New-York, was caught at the Bonaventure depot, in a trap which was being prepared for some days before. The deposition of one of the soldiers of the Thirtieth Regiment, who was in the secret, will explain the entire affair. DAVID CONDON, private in the Thirtieth Regiment, stated that he had frequently met WHITESIDE, who always on such occasions asked him to desert and go to the United States and join the army there. WHITESIDE wrote twice to CONDON, which letters CONDON laid before Sergt. HANNS, of the Thirtieth Regiment. On the 26th, CONDON, in company with two other soldiers, named PATRICK LAUGHLIN and PATRICK MCMANAMEE, met WHITESIDE at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the fountain in the haymarket square, in accordance with a previous arrangement, WHITESIDE having written to CONDON in the morning. He took them to various places in the city, and finally to a field above Sherbrooke street, where he desired them to meet him that night, in order to put on some clothes which he would provide for them before starting by the cars. At the appointed time they were at the field, but WHITESIDE not having arrived, CONDON went to meet him, leaving the others to wait for WHITESIDE. He soon arrived, and brought two complete suits of clothes and one incomplete suit, wanting the cap and the coat. He then took off his own coat, and gave it to one of the soldiers, who proceeded to change their clothes. WHITESIDE himself put on a linen duster. CONDON went to Sergeant HANNS and told him to meet them at the Bonaventure depot. About ten o'clock that night CONDON heard that WHITESIDE, together with three soldiers of the Thirtieth Regiment, were arrested at the railroad depot, by Sergeant MAHAFFEY. The soldiers were in the secret throughout. Sergeant MAHAFFEY seems to have conducted this plot with the skill of a detective. Such a scheme as this will do more to stop this business of enticing soldiers to desert than half a dozen convictions; because it will make the crimps distrustful of their victims.

The examination of the witnesses in the case of WHITESIDE, is progressing before Judge COURSOL.—*Montreal Gazette, Aug.* 29.

NEW BOOKS.

DOWN IN TENNESSEE, AND BACK BY WAY OF RICHMOND. By EDMUND KIRKE, Author of "Among the Pines," "My Southern Friends," &c. 12mo. New-York. G. W. CARLETON.

It is not probable that *Down in Tennessee*, will do much to increase the literary fame of the gentleman who desires to be known as "Edmund Kirke," though it is difficult to imagine the advantage of a thin disguise that every one sees through. As the writer had been familiar with the Southern country in quieter times, "a desire to study the undercurrents of popular sentiment," and to renew his acquaintance with former friends and Union prisoners, induced him to visit the Southwest in the month of May last, and the present volume is the result. His course led him through regions thoroughly traversed of late by our armies, and described by writers for the press—many of them gentlemen of talent and education, whose correspondence will form the best materials for a future history of the war. Mr. KIRKE himself always writes with full apparent conviction in his own views, but his temperament is so sensational, and he is by nature so intense a partisan, that the value of his evidence on any topics that call into action his strongly-marked sentiments, is considerably reduced. An unornate style of composition does not suit him, and he is nothing, if not startling and surprising. All the stock characters of Southern stories are introduced in his adventures—the Union scout, the poor white, the old negro, &c.—and they relate their experience in a strange sort of dislocated dialect, supposed to represent Southern philological peculiarities, but very hard reading in any section of the country. The melodramatic air that incidents assume from Mr. KIRKE'S mode of treatment is heightened by the long and elaborate dialogues and conversations that take place between the characters—these either do credit to the skill of an experienced stenographer, or must be in the main fictitious, as no memory could retain them. The names of Union Generals and officers are freely used in portions of the work, and particulars of private intercourse with them are related, which might well be deprecated as tending to a violation of the proprieties that should govern the social relations of life. The book ends with a more detailed account than has yet been published, of the author's introduction to Col. JAQUES, and their subsequent visit to Richmond, that forms so curious an episode in our late history. The mixture of plain fact, and what we may call embellished reality, is the main fault of the book, and is objectionable, because otherwise there is much in it that would be of great public interest, if it were presented in a more authentic and less questionable shape. Altogether, it is matter that the people *will* read, and the very points we have referred to may make the book more adapted for wide circulation. We are not surprised to hear that it meets with a large and ready sale.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT. Embracing the Years 1861, 1862, 1863, Adapted Especially for the Use of the Army and Navy of the United States, Chronologically Arranged in 2 vols., 8vo., with a Full Alphabetical Index. By THOMAS M. O'BRIEN, and OLIVER DIEFENDORF, Military Attorneys, Leavenworth. New-York: DERBY & MILLER.

The editors of these handsome volumes may congratulate themselves on producing a manual that no army or naval officer can afford to do without. In any case of doubt or difficulty, here is the law by which they must be governed, the code of final authority to which their action must conform. The progressive character of the present war is one of its most strongly-marked features. Measures and principles never thought of at first, have become the motive powers to new modifications, the stepping stones to further transitions. The policy of the army executive has necessarily been governed by this tendency, and a familiarity with the general orders issued from time to time, as circumstances demanded, becomes of paramount importance to the officer, who will here find collected, arranged and indexed, ready for immediate reference, what was issued in separate loose sheets, and probably rarely or never preserved amid the cares and troubles of camp life. As material for the historian, too, these orders demand careful study. The whole history and result of our campaigns may indeed be deduced from them, if they are read aright, and with the commentary that current events supply. The index—an important component part of the work—appears to be very carefully done, and increases the value of the collection, for practical purposes, fifty-fold.

THE FINGER POST TO PUBLIC BUSINESS: Containing the Mode of Forming and Conducting Societies, Clubs and other Organized Associations. Full Rules of Order for the Government of their Debates and Business, &c., &c. By an ex-member of the Philadelphia Bar. 12mo. New-York: DICK & FITZGERALD.

The above is only a small portion of the unconscionably long title-page of this book, wherein is set forth its usefulness and applicability to all the affairs and concerns of man. DOUGLAS JERROLD'S remark is well known, that if an earthquake destroyed London to-day, a party of the survivors would come together and get up a dinner, commemorative of the event, among the ruins, to-morrow. If a similar catastrophe happened in our country, it would as surely be followed by a public meeting, with President, Secretaries and resolutions in due form, expressing the sense of the community on the occurrence. What dining is to the typical Englishman, speech-making and resolution-drafting are to the true Yankee, and, generally speaking, a natural instinct conducts him safely through the mazes of public business. Still, however, a handy manual of reference is always useful, and these conditions the *Finger Post to Public Business* amply fulfills. The quantity of miscellaneous information it contains is very great, from the "Rules of Cricket, Base Ball, Shinny, Quoits, Yachting and Racing," to "Hints about Libraries and Museums, and Catalogues of Desirable Books." Nearly half the volume is taken up with directions for public speaking, rules for debating, and the composition and delivery of public addresses, with a good selection of specimens of style from various American orators.

THE GAME OF DRAUGHTS: Containing upwards of 500 Games and Positions; Full Instructions; the Move and its Changes; Laws of the Game, &c. By HENRY SPAYTH. 12mo. New-York: SINCLAIR TOUSEY.

The greatest men are produced under conditions which defy analysis or explanation, and generally in the most unlikely and inappropriate places. NAPOLEON, the arbiter of Europe, drew his first breath in perhaps the most out-of-the-way corner of that division of the world. NEWTON sprang from the Bœotian soil of a Lincolnshire village, and SHAKESPEARE appeared in the flattest and most unromantic portion of England. Buffalo—the busy practical and money-making city—has yielded us the author of this book, who, we are told on good authority, is "known both in this and the other hemisphere, as abundantly able to take the conceit out of any draught player above ground." Mr. SPAYTH, who, we may observe, (if the portrait prefixed does him justice,) boasts a brow and a beard worthy of the founder of a philosophical sect—in this volume communicates to the world some of the mighty magic which has placed him in such a proudly preeminent position. It is, without doubt, the most able introduction to the game ever published, and when studied in connection with the author's more elaborate work, *The American Draught Player*, leaves nothing to be desired that can conduce to a thorough knowledge of the game. England has silently resigned the empire of the checker-board, and has nothing to oppose to Mr. SPAYTH'S really scientific treatise, but the imperfect and obsolete work of STURGES. Mr. SPAYTH is the MORPHY of Draughts, and there are many curious mathematical problems connected with the game that, in the opinion of some of its devoted admirers, causes it to rank higher than chess, even, as a help and appliance to mental discipline.

THE TREADWELL CASE.

Its Terrible Conclusion—Treadwell Murdered—Arrest of the Murderer—Full Details Concerning the Affair.

We briefly recited a few days since, the fact that W. W. TREADWELL, the Hudson, Mich., bank defaulter, had been murdered, that his remains had been found and identified, and that the murderer had been arrested. We copy the following from the Adrian, Mich., *Expositor*, of a late date, giving a detailed account of the affair:

There is no longer any doubt that WILLIAM W. TREADWELL was murdered on the night of July 4, and every circumstance points to JOHN COWELL, the young man who escaped with him, as the murderer. On the 4th of July, toward noon, two men exactly answering the description of COWELL and TREADWELL, called at the house of a Mrs. EASTMAN, living between Napoleon and Wauseon, about forty miles directly south of this city, in Ohio, and asked for something to eat, which was given them. On the 18th of July, just two weeks after, a man in passing through some woods about two and a half miles from Mr. EASTMAN'S house, was attracted by the stench of some remains, and was startled at finding them evidently those of a human being.

They were entirely decomposed, and portions of the flesh had been picked or gnawed off by beasts or birds, the head being detached from the body and lying some distance from it. The man immediately notified the Coroner, who proceeded the next morning to the spot, when it was found that during the night an arm had been separated from the body, doubtless by some beast. The remains were carefully examined and two holes found in the right temple, about an inch apart, and another in the back part of the head. In the pockets of the vest and pants were found a tooth-pick, a knife, part of a watch-guard and the key, three false front teeth for the upper jaw on a gold plate, a small miniature likeness of a man, three pieces of silver money, a compass, and some smaller articles. Pieces of the vest and pants were cut off, and the remains were gathered up in the clothes and buried, a verdict being rendered of "killed by some person unknown."

Some weeks since, a lady living within two miles of HESTER, TREADWELL'S father-in-law, went to visit a friend in the immediate vicinity of this unknown murder, and was informed of all the particulars, which were current topics of conversation in that region. Last Saturday she returned home, and on Sunday she was narrating the circumstances in the presence of several persons, among whom was a gentlemen who was well acquainted with TREADWELL, and who was aware of the fact that he had three false front upper teeth, and was struck with the fact that just such teeth were found in the pockets of the murdered man.

On Monday morning, Mr. HESTER, his wife and Mrs. TREADWELL started for Napoleon, and at Monroeville notified the Sheriff of the facts and suspicions, when he was informed that JOHN COWELL, TREADWELL'S companion, had been seen in the vicinity of his father's, and that he had plenty of money and a gold watch. Sheriff WORTHINGTON immediately took measures to secure COWELL, and Tuesday evening started in search of him, having previously ascertained that he wore a complete military suit, with a Lieutenant's shoulder-straps. Arriving in the neighborhood of COWELL'S residence, he was not long in finding him at a neighbor's, talking with three other men. COWELL declared himself an officer, when the Sheriff informed him that he was arrested as a deserter.

He was taken to jail, and an order for his clothes procured for him, when the Sheriff immediately went to his father's residence. He was not at home, but his mother gave up everything, including a coat which TREADWELL wore away from jail, and nearly $200 in money, among which was a $100 bill on an Eastern bank.

It was subsequently ascertained that COWELL had given his father five $100 bills on the same bank, which he had deposited. It is also known that he had spent money pretty freely with bad associates. He had shown the gold watch repeatedly, but it is supposed he got rid of it somehow at Cleveland, as it cannot now be found.

All the articles found upon the remains of TREADWELL were identified, including the likeness, which was one of himself, which TREADWELL was known to have with him. The cloth of the pants and vest was recognized by Mr. HESTER, who bought it in New-York and had a full suit made at home and presented to TREADWELL. The identification was clear and positive, and there can be no doubt as to the fact that the remains so found torn by bird and beast, were those of WILLIAM W. TREADWELL.

The circumstances that we have narrated point unerringly to the guilty author of the terrible deed, and further investigation will probably shed still greater light upon it.

And so ends the celebrated Treadwell case. And what an end! Swindling, in cold blood, scores of poor and unsuspecting men and women, many of them of their hard earnings and savings of years, he escapes, is arrested, refuses to disgorge his wickedly gotten gains, save at a price that should leave in his possession the greater half, is tried and convicted, and pending his sentence, again escapes and successfully eludes pursuit. It is not always that Divine Justice marches so swiftly and so plainly to its mark. Few more remarkable cases than this are found recorded in the history of crime.

The Centennial at Brown University.

From the Boston Watchman.

The oldest Baptist institution of learning on this continent holds a jubilee the coming week. It has reached the venerable age of a hundred years, and calls home its sons and friends to review its history and celebrate its achievements. It has done good service in the cause of sound learning and free principles, in whose interests it was founded, and has done much to elevate the character and extend the influence of the Baptist ministry and churches. Could Dr. MANNING and the early friends of the college come from their graves to this centennial anniversary, they would exclaim, in wonder, "What hath God wrought!" and would render devout thanks that He has so abundantly prospered the work of their hands.

The principles of religious liberty, which were then peculiar to Rhode Island, have been since adopted in every State of the Union.

The centennial anniversary, in view of such great civil and religious changes, and of the wonderful growth of our own denomination, cannot fail to be an occasion of great interest. The corporation have issued an invitation to all the alumni to revisit their Alma Mater, and the response will be general and hearty. The attendance of graduates will doubtless be larger than on any previous commencement, and ministers and laymen, friends of the college, will gather from all parts of the land to join with glad hearts in the festivities. We venture to express the hope that some will come with open purses and liberal hearts. The present year has recorded large benefactions to New-England colleges unprecedented in their history. It would be a worthy celebration of the centennial birth-day, if the sons and patrons of Brown should add such princely sums to its endowments as would place it abreast with the most favored American institutions. A friend sends us the programme of the exercises:

Tuesday, September 6, the day preceding commencement, has been selected for the anniversary. In the morning a procession, as usual, will be formed in front of Manning Hall, and proceed to the old Baptist Church, where an address appropriate to the day will be delivered by Rev. Dr. SEARS, President of the University. At the close of the literary exercises, the alumni and friends will proceed to the college campus, where, beneath a mammoth tent, sufficient for the accommodation of twelve hundred persons, ample tables will be spread. Ex-Gov. CLIFFORD, of New-Bedford, a graduate in the class of 1827, will preside at the dinner festivities, and every effort will be made by the committee to render the occasion pleasant and profitable. Tickets for the dinner are furnished at the low rate of two dollars, the various incidental expenses being defrayed by voluntary contributions. In the evening an address before the Society for Missionary Inquiry will be delivered by Rev. GEORGE O. BOARDMAN, of Philadelphia. On Wednesday will be the usual exercises of commencement, including the dinner. Forty-two young men take their first degree, being the largest class that has graduated, according to the triennial, since 1825.

A Scheme to Defraud.

THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT THE PROPOSED VICTIM.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 26.

Yesterday, in the Quarter Sessions, a somewhat interesting case was tried, involving a charge in which the Brazilian Government is deeply concerned, as the offence charged was connected with the printing of forged notes of the National Treasury of the Empire. The bill of indictment charged:

"That JOSE GOSTON, *alias* Augustine Lebarte, late of the said county, yeoman, and CHARLES A. VAN DE LINDEN, late of the said county, yeoman, and WILLIAM BOELL, late of the said county, yeoman, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, together with divers other evil disposed persons whose names are to this inquest as yet unknown, wickedly devising and intending to acquire and get into their hands and possessions the moneys, goods and properties of the citizens of this commonwealth by fraudulent and dishonest means, on the 25th day of February, 1864, &c., fraudulently, maliciously and unlawfully did conspire, combine, confederate and agree together, between and amongst themselves, by divers unlawful, wrongful and indirect means, to unlawfully forge, make and counterfeit, utter and publish false, forged and counterfeited notes, purporting to be notes of the National Treasury of the Empire of Brazil, purporting to be issued by the Government of the said Empire of Brazil, with an intent to cheat and defraud the citizens of this Commonwealth of their moneys, goods and properties, and with intent that said false, forged and fraudulent notes should be altered and published as and for good, genuine and true notes issued by the said Empire of Brazil."

The indictment then sets forth that the parties caused to be made paper containing the water mark of the genuine notes of the National Treasury of the Empire of Brazil; that they did make or procure stones from which to print the notes. Of the parties mentioned in the bill of indictment, JOSE GOSTON was the only one on trial. Early in January last, GOSTON called upon Messrs. WILCOX & Co., paper makers in this city, and desired them to make a quantity of paper of the style and texture of the sample he produced. GOSTON represented that he was agent of the Government of Brazil to procure this paper. As his address and appearance were good, the firm suspected nothing wrong. The paper was made with the water mark of the notes for 5 and 200 reis (each reis is worth fifty cents in our currency,) and was sent to New-York, to the address of GOSTON, at the house of VAN DE LINDEN, in the Bowery. In the meantime, Mr. A. G. GOODALL, the agent of the American Bank Note Company, received information that paper of this description was being manufactured, and knowing the custom of foreign Governments when orders of this kind were sent to the United States, he concluded that a fraud was designed. Detective officers were set to work, and with the assistance of Messrs. WILCOX & Co. the parties concerned were arrested. A detective found at the express office a box directed to GOSTON, and heard that that individual gave directions to send it to a house in the Bowery.

The detective acted as expressman, and when he took the box into the house VAN DE LINDEN claimed to have the right to receive it, and did receive it, whereupon the detective arrested him. GOSTON was next arrested. His luggage was searched, and proofs of notes, the original tracings for the water-mark from which the moulds were made, and sheets of the paper with the impression of the notes were found. GOSTON, who is thought to be the agent of parties whose headquarters are at Pernambuco, at once confessed that he was concerned, and to the Consul-General of Brazil begged for pardon. He stated that he was acting for others, and was to receive $4,000 for his part in the scheme. He gave an order for the lithographic stones from which the notes were printed. These stones were secured in Philadelphia, at the establishment of Mr. BOELL. The paper recovered represented 6,760 notes of 5 reis each and 2,600 notes of 200 reis each, or about $40,000. These facts were proven, and Judge LUDLOW left to the jury the questions of fact, whether the accused did conspire with others to do the act charged, and whether the intent was to cheat and defraud, &c. The questions of law were reserved. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred.

The Assault Upon the Redan Compared with the Late Assault Upon Petersburgh.

From the Boston Traveller.

From remarks that it is not uncommon to hear made, one might infer that anything like the Federal repulse before Petersburgh, on the 30th of July, had never before happened in war. Yet what happened there and then has been of frequent occurrence in war; and to go back only nine years, a period within the memory of boys in their early teens, take what happened at the English attack on the Redan, in 1855. It seems that our white troops hesitated to attack what was the key of the enemy's position, Cemetery Hill, because they supposed it to be mined, and believed that they would all be blown up as soon as they should take it; and to men who had just witnessed the effect of an explosion on the enemy, the thought was calculated to give pause. So was it at the attack on the Redan. The assailants of that post believed that it was thoroughly mined, and that they were to be blown up in the moment of victory, should they drive the Russians out. They could not, large numbers of them, be induced to advance far into the work, though their officers did all they could to urge them forward. Some of them did go forward, but only to be shot; and the Russians deliberately picked off the officers. The supports came up in disorder, and in driblets, and only to add to the confusion and to augment the slaughter. At length the English fled, and were pursued by the Russians, and some of both sides fell in personal encounters. It is known that some of our black soldiers tumbled into the ditch when they fled before Petersburgh, falling upon white soldiers; and this also happened before the Redan, save that there were no black soldiers there, whites tumbling upon whites. The Russians who came out were forced to retire by the use of batteries, just as the rebels who came out of Petersburgh were forced to return by the fire of Federal artillery. The loss of the English was 2,184 officers and men killed or wounded, though but a small force was employed, as compared with that we employed at Petersburgh, though the action was short as compared with ours, and though artillery was far less used by the Russians than by the rebels. Even in the character of the troops employed on both occasions by the assailing parties there was considerable resemblance. The black troops who attacked at Petersburgh are said to have been new to the work they were appointed to do; and so were many of the English soldiers who attacked the Redan, they being described by an eye-witness of their conduct as "undisciplined lads from the plough or the lanes of towns and villages." One of them admitted that he never had fired his piece, "for he could not," and examination proved it to be in perfect order. Some of the men had never fired a rifle. Even in the blameableness of commanders on the two occasions there is a strong resemblance. One of our commanders—name not given—is charged with having so acted as to destroy all chances of success; and Gen. Sir WM. CODRINGTON was charged with having so acted as to cause the defeat of his countrymen. It was said by military men who saw him that he lost the coolness which ordinarily distinguished him, and that he hesitated about sending more men, or was unable to send them up in any formation so as to constitute a nucleus of resistance and attack, whereby the English were defeated. The supports were badly handled, the reserves were not ordered up at some points, and the men engaged speedily got out of ammunition, and either would not or could not use their bayonets.

EXCITING BALLOON RACE BETWEEN OLD ABE AND THE PATHFINDER—A GERMAN TRICK AND ITS RESULT.—At the great Radical Festival at Concordia Park on Sunday last no effort was spared to excite the enthusiasm for FREMONT to the highest pitch. Among other ingenious methods for "raising the wind" for JOHN CHARLES and throwing OLD ABE in the shade, was a balloon race. Two balloons of equal proportions were prepared—the one christened Fremont and the other Lincoln. The fortunes of the two candidates for the Presidency were supposed to be staked upon the issue of the race, and he was to be the lucky man whose balloon soared highest into the air. The Fremonters thought they had "a dead sure thing," and had contrived a trick by which the Lincoln balloon would take fire and burn up before attaining any great altitude, and they had made preparations for a grand hurrah on the conflagration of "Old Abe." An immense crowd gathered around the balloons, and whole barrels of lager were bet on the issue of the race. The balloons were set free by burning the cords that held them to the ground; but the cords of the Fremont balloon were moistened some distance from the fastenings, to prevent the fire from reaching the tissue paper; while the strings of the other were as dry as tinder, and the jokers anticipated that the flame which severed its connection with the earth would be the means of its destruction. But in this their philosophy was at fault, for as soon as "Old Abe" was cut loose, he mounted rapidly in the air, and the speed of his flight extinguished the fire before it reached the paper. The Fremont balloon mounted like a rocket for a short distance, when a southerly breeze struck it, turning it over on its side, and it floated along, a slow, crumpled mass, and finally tumbled to the ground like a wilted leaf. "Old Abe," on the contrary, arose gracefully as a bird, mounting higher and higher, in uniform evolutions, until it was lost to sight in the blue empyrean of heaven. A long, wild, deafening shout burst from the throats of thousands of Lincoln men, and the disappointed Fremonters hung their heads in shame at the failure of their trick. Germans, however, do not allow such little accidents to entirely upset their philosophy, and before the derisive yell of the Lincolnians had died away in the echoes of JAEGER'S beer vaults, they had invented a new interpretation of the affair, and some rallied with genuine good nature, and claimed that it was "*alles richt*."—*Missouri Democrat.*

Summary of Domestic Events in August.

Aug. 1—Defeat of the rebel invading force at Cumberland, Md.

4—National Fast Day. General suspension of business.

5—Passage of Admiral FARRAGUT'S fleet into Mobile Bay. Evacuation of Fort Powell and destruction of the rebel fleet.

6—Ineffectual explosion of a rebel mine at Petersburgh.

7—Hagerstown evacuated by the enemy and occupied by Union troops.

8—Surrender of Fort Gaines and Fort Powel, Mobile, to Admiral FARRAGUT.

9—Explosion of an ammunition boat, with great loss of life and property at City Point, James River.

11-12—Capture and destruction of vessels off Sandy Hook, by the rebel steamer *Tallahassee*, escaped from Wilmington.

13—Advance of the Union forces under Gen. SHERIDAN to Strasburgh, Va.

—Continued depredations of the rebel privateer *Tallahassee*.

14—Capture of a rebel redoubt with guns and prisoners north of the James by Gen. HANCOCK'S corps.

15-16—Retrograde movement of the Union forces in the Shenandoah Valley.

18.—Seizure of the Weldon Railroad, south of Petersburgh, by the Fifth Corps, under Gen. WARREN.

19.—Ineffectual attempt of the rebels to repossess the Weldon Railroad.

20.—Sailing of the rebel cruiser from Halifax, N. S., after a stay of two days.

21.—Second unsuccessful rebel attack on the Fed. lines at the Weldon railroad.

—. Rebel raid into Memphis.

25.—A third desperate and fruitless rebel effort to recover the Weldon road.

26—[Probable date.] Surrender of Fort Morgan and its garrison to Admiral FARRAGUT.

— The rebel forces repulsed in attempting to cross the Potomac into Maryland.

27-28—New flank movement begun by Gen. SHERMAN at Atlanta.

29—Assembling of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago.

31—Nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN for the Presidency by the Chicago Convention.

THE COTTON TRADE.—Commander PIERCE CROSBY, commanding the steamer *Keystone State*, cruising on the outer blockade line, between Point Lookout and Bermuda, sent into Philadelphia yesterday 235 bales of cotton, worth from $125,000 to $150,000, in good condition and of excellent quality, which he picked up at sea, having been thrown overboard by blockade-runners, when chased by the *Keystone State*. This cotton arrived in a sailing transport, and will be immediately libelled and condemned. We understand that not less than a quarter of a million of dollars worth of cotton, captured on prizes and picked up at sea from blockade runners, has been sent into port here by the *Keystone State* within the last two months. Commander CROSBY is a native and citizen of Pennsylvania, and his family, we believe, reside in this city. His record during the war has been highly honorable to himself. If the ship which he now commands had a little greater speed, it is not to be doubted that he would send in the prizes as well as their booty.—*Philadelphia North American, Aug.* 18.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 3, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	124	300	Quick. M. Co.	81⅛
2,000	do	124⅛	1000	do	81⅜
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	107⅞	100	do	81⅞
10,000	do	107⅞	200	do	82
12,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R.	109	100	do	82½
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	110	300	do	82⅜
25,000	do	110¼	2000	do...b60	84⅜
500	Treas. N. 7 3-10		24	Minn. Min. Co.	32
	Oct. & Apr.	111	300	Mariposa M. Co.	40
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	93⅞	100	do	39⅞
25,000	do	93⅞	320	N. Y. Cen. R.	128
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	59⅞	200	Erie Railway...s30	108¼
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		100	do...b30	108
	Pac. R.	71⅜	100	do...b30	108⅜
3,000	Cal. State 7s	159	300	do...b15	107⅞
30,000	Ohio & M. C.	47	600	do	108⅜
10,000	do	46⅞	100	do...c	108
30,000	do	46⅞	34	Erie R. Pref.	109
2,000	Erie 1st M. Bs.	110	500	Hud. River R.	125⅜
2,000	S., N. Y. & E. 2d.	103	500	Reading R...s30	132
1,000	McGr. & W. 1st M.	100	100	do	132⅜
100	Ash. Coal Co.	18	1000	do	132⅜
100	do	19	200	do...s30	132⅜
100	Canton Co.	33⅜	1000	M. S. & N. I.	83⅜
50	Del. & H. C. Co.	195	40	M. S. & N. I. G.	146
60	do	192	100	Ill. Cen. Scrip	127¼
90	do	190	100	do...s30	127
100	Cum. Coal Pr	60⅞	50	do	127⅜
500	do	61	200	do	127⅞
600	do...b15	61⅛	200	do...s30	127⅛
100	do...b5	61	200	Cleve. & Pitts	110⅜
100	do	60⅞	200	Chic. & N. W.	53
50	do	60⅛	200	do	52⅜
500	P., F. W. & C.	110	200	C. & N. W. Prf. s30	84⅜
200	do	109⅞	300	do	84⅜
50	Del., Lack. & West.	264	400	Cle. & Tol. R.	124
50	H. & St. J. R. Prf.	50	400	Chic. & R. I. R.	108⅜
50	do	50¼	200	do	108⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000	Am. Gold...s3	242	200	Reading R.	132¼
600	Erie R.	107⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R..b10	108⅜
100	do...c	107⅜	100	do...b3	108⅜
700	do...s3	107⅝	100	do...c	108
100	do...b3	107⅜	200	C. & N W...b3	52⅜
100	do...s5	107⅞	200	do	52⅜
700	Hudson Riv. R...s3	125	100	Chi. & N. W. Prf...c	84
100	do	125	200	do...b3	84⅛
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	83	200	do...b10	84⅜
100	do...b3	83	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	109⅜
100	do	82⅞	10,000	O. & M. C...b4	47
100	do...s3	82⅜	5,000	do	47
200	do	82⅞	10,000	do	47⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R...s10	126⅜	200	Quick. M. Co...s3	82
100	do	126⅜	300	do	82⅛
600	do...s3	126⅜	100	do	82⅜
100	do...c	126⅞	200	do...b30	83¼
100	Cleve. & Pitts...c	110¼	400	Cum. Coal Co.	61¼
100	do...c	110⅜	100	do...s3	61¼
200	do...s3	110⅜	200	do...c	61¼
500	do...s5	10⅜			

FIFTH-AVENUE EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE.

$115,000	Amer. Gold	239	200	Cumberl'd Coal	60⅜
10,000	do	239¼	100	M. S. & N. I. R...s10	82⅜
300	Hud. Riv. R.	124½	200	do...b3	82⅜
50	do	124⅜			

MONDAY, Sept. 5—A. M.

The following are the particulars of the Public Debt to Tuesday last, Aug. 30, the total of which has already been telegraphed to the morning papers:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, AUG. 30.

	Aug. 30.	Aug. 23.
Six per cents, 1867–'8	$18,323,592	$18,323,592
Five per cents, 1871–'74	27,022,000	27,022,000
Five per cents, 1865	2,052,000	2,052,000
Six per cents, 1881	180,072,500	176,488,650
7-30's, convertible into 1881	71,599,800	74,629,300
5-20 years' 6 per cents	510,756,900	510,756,900
10-40 years 5 per cents	79,056,700	79,056,700
Oregon 6 per cents	1,016,000	1,016,000
Total Gold-bearing	$889,899,492	$887,459,142
Deposits at 6 per cent	51,400,352	53,221,432
Treasury Certificates, 6s	203,057,000	192,754,000
One-year 5 per cents	44,520,000	44,520,000
Two-year 5 per cents	16,480,000	16,480,000
Two-year coupon 5s	78,973,422	79,377,502
Three-year 6s, compound	45,889,680	43,900,000
New 7-30 per cents	26,876,550	21,951,000
Total Currency interest	$469,197,004	$452,203,934
Greenbacks	433,160,569	433,160,569
Fractional Notes	24,345,217	24,283,042
Due Creditors...$78,795,000		
Less on hand 17,189,519—	61,605,481	61,800,517
Old Debt, interest ceased	357,470	367,170
Total free of interest	$519,468,737	$519,611,298
Total of all Debt	$1,878,565,233	$1,859,274,374

The progressive increase of the Public Debt, of all descriptions, since the 5th July, when Mr. FESSENDEN took charge of the Treasury, is as follows:

	Principal.	Interest.*
July 5	$1,792,867,040	$73,425,240
July 12	1,795,033,569	73,752,554
July 19	1,796,288,368	74,758,047
July 26	1,805,523,564	73,650,529
Aug. 2	1,837,492,170	76,418,305
Aug. 9	1,832,649,885	74,871,660
Aug. 16	1,849,714,565	76,088,165
Aug. 23	1,859,274,374	76,500,069
Aug. 30	1,878,565,234	77,447,122
Increase 56 days	$85,698,194	$4,021,882
Average daily increase of Principal		$1,530,032
Average rate of Interest per annum, 4-17 ₩ cent.		

* Gold and Currency.

The original issue of the two-year 5 ₩ cent. coupon Treasury Notes, which are being canceled as they return to the Treasury, with the view to substitute the plainer and more desirable three-year 6 ₩ cent. compound Interest

Notes, was	$150,000,000
Withdrawn and canceled	71,026,577
Leaving outstanding	$78,973,423
Amount canceled as above	$71,026,577
Issues of 6 ₩ cent. Compound Notes	45,889,680
Leaving available	$25,136,897

The Gold Interest installments upon the Public Debt of the United States, other than the Currency Debt, for eight months of the present year, are as follows:

Feb. 19, on 7-30 ₩ cents	$2,000,000
April 1, on 7-30 ₩ cents	3,100,000
May 1, on 5-20 year 6s	14,400,000
July 1, on 5s and 6s	3,400,000
Aug. 19, on 7-30 ₩ cents	2,000,000
Sept. 1, on 10-40 year 5s	1,875,000
Together	$26,775,000

Gold Customs, Jan 1 to Sept. 1:

At New-York	$52,483,259	
Other ports	17,500,000	
Say		$68,983,259
Surplus to 1st of September		$42,208,259

Gold Interest ordered to be prepaid:

Oct 1, on 7-30 ₩ cents	$3,100,000	
Nov. 1, on 5-20 6s	15,322,710—	$18,422,710
Surplus, exclusive four months' Customs		$23,785,549

Last year the remaining four months, Sept. 1 to December, yielded in Customs, at all the ports, $31,833,521, to wit:

At New-York	$23,833,521
Other ports, say	8,000,000
Together	$31,833,521

The rates of Customs Duties this year are higher than last year, but the scale of importation for the next four months promises to be lower.

On the 1st January next, the Gold Interest will be larger than on 1st July last, owing to the additions to the 1881 Bonds by recent sales and by conversion of the old 7-30 ₩ cents. But there will be no 19th February or 1st April installments in 1865, and the Interest on $140,000,000 of Gold-bearing Debt will be reduced from 7-30 ₩ cent. to 6 ₩ cent., making a saving of $1,820,000 a year.

Out of the surplus Gold Customs of the last eight months, about $8,500,000 was sold to the Importers last Spring, at 165 ₩ cent., and a larger amount in Gold and Exchange on London (against California Customs) in the open market, at higher rates.

The trade of the past week was less active than for the previous fortnight, both in the amount of foreign goods placed in the market and in the sales from store. The Import entries, of all kinds, are below the usual average, and the Customs less than the previous week. On the other hand, the weekly return of Exports is one of the heaviest of the season, about seven and a quarter millions in value, exclusive of the Specie export which is light. The violent fluctuations in Gold unsettled trade on the Corn Exchange, so far as the export movement is interested, and this cause and the moderate current receipts by Canal, will probably diminish the succeeding weekly return.

The week was one of extreme political and military excitement in the Gold Room, and the extreme changes were equal to 23 ₩ cent. in two or three days, on the disappointment growing out of the Chicago Convention, while the subsequent changes on the great news from Atlanta on Saturday were 12@15 ₩ cent. On the Stock Exchange, the Railway speculation, which continues in the control of influential parties selling for a decline, is 1½@2 ₩ cent. lower than on Saturday week.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	246¾@251½@254½@240
U. S. 6 ₩ cents., 5-20 years	112¾@110¼
New-York Central	128⅜@128
New-York and Erie	109⅝@107⅜
Erie Preferred Shares	109⅜@108⅜
Rock Island	110¼@108⅜
Michigan Southern	85⅜@82⅜
Michigan Central	134@133⅜
Toledo	127⅜@124
Illinois Central	128⅜@126⅜
Hudson River	126⅜@124½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	110⅜@110⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	111⅜@109¼
Chicago and North Western	54@52⅜
Almaden Quicksilver	83¾@82⅜
Mariposa Gold	41⅜@39⅜
Cumberland	59⅞@60⅜
Reading	133@132⅜

The war news from Atlanta, on Saturday, caused a decline of 10@12 ₩ cent. in Gold from the closing price of Friday afternoon. The fluctuations were quite violent and frequent. At one time as low as 237½ was accepted. From this there was a rise to 243½, and a subsequent decline to 240½@240 ₩ cent.

Only one Board was held at the Stock Exchange. While the Government Stocks and Treasury paper were firm, the Railway Stocks yielded ½@1 ₩ cent. from Friday's closing prices, and the market after the Board was quoted heavy.

At the close of dealings on the Street, the Railway market was tame. There was a demand on the Street for Treasury Certificates at 93¾@93⅞ ₩ cent. The following prices compare with 4 o'clock on Friday:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861	107⅞	107⅜	Mich. Central	134⅜	133⅜
U. S. 5-20's	110¼	110⅜	Mich. Southern	84⅜	83⅜
N. Y. Central	128	128	Illinois Cen.	127⅜	126⅜
Erie	108⅜	107⅜	Pittsburgh	111⅜	110⅜
Erie Preferred	108⅜	108⅜	Fort Wayne	110⅜	109⅜
Hudson	126	125	Rock Island	109	108⅜
Canton	34	33⅜	Reading	133⅜	132⅜
Treas. Cer., new	93⅜	93⅜	Quicksilver	82	82⅜
Toledo	123⅜	124	Cum'land Coal	61¼	61⅛
Northwest	53⅜	52¼	Mariposa	40¼	39⅜
Ohio & M. Certfs	47¼	47⅜	N. West Pref.	85⅜	84⅜

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Broadway	150
Merchants'	109	Bank of N. Amer.	104
Mechanics'	112	Irving	100
Union	132	American Exchange	116⅜
North River	104	Pacific	150
State of New-York	115	Import. & Traders'	100
Commerce	106⅜	Park	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117	Chi. & N. W. 1st Mo.	100
N. Y. Cen. Real Est.	115	Del. L. & W. 1sts	115
Hud. R. 1sts '69	115	Del. L. & W. 2ds	120
Harlem 3ds. '68	105	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	101
Mich. C. new '83	133	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	109
Ill. Central '75	132	N. J. Cen. 2ds	115
Al. & T. H. 2d In.	83	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	108
Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	103		

The week's entries of Foreign Dry Goods at this port have been $1,466,359, against $1,566,248 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	784	$330,181	736	$372,807	686	$314,188
Mf. of Cot'n	304	84,482	278	89,117	190	58,928
Mf. of Silk	289	187,324	127	160,524	86	77,848
Mf. of Flax	450	133,371	137	38,646	258	53,573
Miscellan's	155	59,001	20	11,786	17	10,877
Total	1,982	$794,279	1,298	$672,080	1,237	$514,091
		672,080				672,080
Total entered		$1,466,359	Total marketed			$1,186,171

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $4,768,121 83; including for Customs, $160,000; on Account Loan, $80,000: Payments, $5,063,948 67; balance, $18,728,048 30.

The Import Entries of the past week amount to $3,404,252, against $3,735,294 same week in 1863. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $7,257,034 against $2,936,164 same week in 1863. The Export of Specie, $445,000, against $310,000 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,018,000.

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 3d September, instant, by our weekly statements

amount to	$163,281,979
Against 1863 (monthly)	124,314,897
Increase to date	$38,967,082

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, amount, from 1st January to 31st

August, to	$145,697,456
Against same time, 1863, (monthly)	120,944,716
Increase to date	$24,752,740

The Export of Gold and Silver from New-York from 1st January to 3d September, amounts

to	$31,895,000
Against same time 1863	29,584,000
Increase to date	$2,311,000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specifically pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing

Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 3d of September, amount to

to	$53,054,259
Against same time 1863	36,379,117
Increase at New-York alone	$16,675,142

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
FISCAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

On the 9th instant the Secretary of the Treasury will open bids for THIRTY-ONE MILLIONS OF UNITED STATES SIXES OF 1881—being the unawarded balance of the Seventy-five Millions Loan.

This Bank will take orders for this Loan, and will include in its own bid the orders of other parties. All orders so entered must be accompanied by a prepayment of five per cent. The balance must be paid on notice of award.

The Bonds will carry interest from the day of payment.

Mr. J. Thompson will represent this Bank in Washington at the opening of the bids.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
James Cuphey, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan,* this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. Vaughan, Cashier.

☞ GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Joseph U. Orvis, President. John T. Hill, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 363 BROADWAY.
New-York, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive proposals for the Loan of 1881 to the amount of Thirty-one Millions of Dollars.

The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per cent., payable semi-annually in coin on the first July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th June, 1881.

Two per cent. to be deposited as guarantee for payment of subscription, if accepted.

All offers to be made on or before Thursday, the 8th September, as the bids will be opened Sept. 9.

☞ TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
will receive proposals for the
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881,
Interest in coin, bids to be opened on the 9th inst. A deposit required of 2 per cent.

These bonds will be delivered without delay.

TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. BONDS, interest and principal payable in coin.

SEVEN AND THREE-TEN TREASURY NOTES, payable three years from Aug. 15, interest semi-annually. Holders at maturity have option of payment or conversion into 5-20 6 per cent. bonds.

Commission of ¼ per cent. allowed all buyers of 10-40 bonds and 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

D. L. ROSS, President.
John H. Stout, Cashier.

☞ FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
New-York, Sept. 2, 1864.

This bank proposes to bid for the new loan of thirty one millions of U. S. 6s of 1881.

The proposals will be opened on the 9th inst., and all bids must be handed in by 12 o'clock on Thursday, 8th inst. Parties desiring, can come in under the bid made by this bank, or make their own bid through us. Two per cent. of the amount bid for must be deposited with us.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. Vaughan, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Sept. 3—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 5,319 bbls. Flour, 68 bbls. and 427 bags Corn Meal, 7,550 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 11,400 bushels Oats, 102 pkgs. Provisions, and 77 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 25 bbls. at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is quiet and nominal; Java, 58c.@60c.; Rio, 47c.@51c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 47c.@49c., and St. Domingo, 41c.@42c., ₩ ℔.

COTTON—Is in less demand, lower and irregular in price; Middlings, $1 80@$1 82 ₩ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 375 bales.

FISH—All kinds have been lightly dealt in at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull, to-day, at a reduction of 25c.@35c. ₩ bbl., closing very irregularly, with no disposition on the part of buyers to purchase freely. Sales since our last, amount to 9,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 50@$10; poor to choice Extra State at $10 25@$10 75, chiefly at $10 25@$10 45; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $11@$11 40 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 50	@$10 00
Extra State	10 25	@ 10 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 15	@ 12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds.	11 00	@ 11 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 50	@ 12 75
Extra Genesee	10 80	@ 12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	11 00	@ 16 50

Southern Flour has been in limited demand at reduced prices; sales since our last, 850 bbls. at $11 20@$12 30 for poor to good, and $12 35@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phoenix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour has been dull and lower; sales 500 bbls. extra at $10 25@$12 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including fine and superfine at from $8 75@$10 25 ₩ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet, closing at $8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 120 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been extremely quiet to-day, and quoted down (nominally) 3c.@5c. ₩ bushel, closing with Amber Western at $2 40@$2 45; Red Western at $2 30@$2 40; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 30@$2 32½; Milwaukee Club at $2 20@$2 30; and Chicago Spring at $2 18@$2 30 ₩ bushel. Corn has been depressed, and has declined materially. Sales since our last: 42,500 bushels, at $1 60@$1 63, closing at $1 60, for mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Rye continues dull at $1 80@$1 85 ₩ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand at steady prices. We quote Canada at 91½c.@92½c.; Western at 93c.@93½c., and State at 92c.@93c., cash, ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is in less demand, at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 35@$1 50 for small lots for City use, ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are quiet, to-day, including last year's crop at 18c.@38c. for very inferior to very choice, ₩ ℔.

HIDES—Week's receipts 66,929 Hides. Sales 10,900 Hides, the latter including 3,360 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 ℔s., part 37c. cash; 550 Dry Buenos Ayres Kip, 12 ℔s., private terms; 3,000 Dry California, 22 ℔s., private terms; 1,600 Dry Western, 22 ℔s., private terms; 2,000 Dry West Indies, 20 ℔s., private terms; 1,000 City Slaughters, 60 ℔s., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 748,400, (same time last year 300,500—year before, 647,800,) and 1,075 bales. The stock includes 391,200 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips;) 90,400 Dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips;) 58,800 Dry Orinoco; 93,400 Dry California; 12,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 17,200 Dry Central America, &c.; 14,100 Dry Mexican, Vera Cruz, &c.; 1,500 Dry Maracaibo, &c.; 6,600 Dry Savanilla and Bogota; 3,500 Dry Bahia; 1,200 Dry Minos; 14,000 Dry African; 4,000 Dry Salted Pernambuco; 5,500 Wet Salted California; 2,000 Wet Salted Western; 2,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande; 1,075 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo. The importations of Hides in August were 127,934 Hides from foreign and 6,208 from coastwise ports. Total, 134,142 Hides, against 123,820 during the same month of last year, and 157,083 in August, 1862.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co., notice thus: "For Hemlock Sole the market has ruled comparatively quiet throughout the week, the violent fluctuations in Gold having had a tendency to check operations. But few buyers have been in the Swamp, and they have purchased warily, and only when they could find suitable parcels at a moderate concession from outside rates of last week. The trade, however, are firm in their views, and for the most part refuse to make any reduction in prices. The receipts from the tanneries continue only moderate, and there is little or no accumulation of stock, which, for the present, embraces a fair assortment of all descriptions, except prime over-weights; they are scarce and more sought after than other grades. Oak Tanned Sole is comparatively inactive, with a fair supply on hand. Prices are not materially changed, most holders being firm in their ideas. *Upper in the Rough*—Hemlock is dull of sale, while Oak is in better request. Quotations are unaltered." We quote: Sole, Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 52c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 55c.@57c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 54c.@56c.; Oak light cropped, 60c.@63c.; Oak middle cropped, 62c.@65c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 44½c.@45c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 45½c.@46½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 43c.@44c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 45c.@46c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 45c.@46c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 42½c.@43½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 44c.@45c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 44c.@45c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres damaged, all weights, 39c.@42c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres poor, all weights, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 47c@49c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 52c.@55c., cash, ₩ ℔.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled to-day, opening quite heavily and closing buoyantly. Sales since our last, 9,150 bbls., at $40 25@$41 25, closing at $41 for New Mess; $42 for do., deliverable in September; $39 for Old Mess; $39@$40 for Prime Mess; $38 50 for Thin Mess; $38@$38 50 for Prime; $37 for Sour and Soft Mess. Cut Meats are in less demand at 17½c.@18½c. for Hams, 22c.@26c. for bagged do., 15½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔.; sales 170 pkgs. Bacon is quite nominal. Lard is less buoyant to-day; sales, since our last, 4,300 tcs. and bbls., at 23c.@24½c., the latter an extreme, and for September delivery, at 24½c.@24¾c. ₩ ℔. Beef is in moderate request at $22@$26 for Extra Mess; $16@$20 for Plain Mess; $13@$16 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; sales of 275 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ₩ tc. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ₩ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at 46c.@52c. for poor to prime, and 53c.@56c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@48c. for Western, ₩ ℔. Cheese is in slack request at 18c.@27c. ₩ ℔.

SKINS—The week's sales of Goat have been larger than for months past, embracing during the week 600 bales Tampico, 100 bales Cape, 20 bales Buenos Ayres, besides several parcels of inferior grades, all on private terms, but understood to be at about our quotations. The remainder of the stock in market is held for higher figures, which buyers for the present are unwilling to pay. For Deer the market continues extremely dull, with a large stock on hand. Holders, however, manifest but little disposition to press sales, many holding their stocks entirely withdrawn from the market. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 95c.@$1; Buenos Ayres, 75c.@80c.; Payta, 70c@75c.; Curacoa, 77½c.@80c.; Cape, 70c.@75c., ₩ ℔.; Madras, 70c.@75c. each; Cawnpore, 50c.@60c., cash. *Deer*—Honduras, $1 05@$1 10; San Juan, 90c.@95c.; Bolivar, 70c.@72½c.; Sisal, 85c.@90c.; Vera Cruz, $1@$1 05; Chagres, 95c.@$1; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 82½c.@85c.; Para, 90c., cash, ₩ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been inactive and unsettled. Sales, since our last, 230 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 20½c.@24½c. ₩ ℔. Refined Sugars are very quiet at 23½c.@29c. ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 80,000 ℔s. at 19½c.@19¾c. ₩ ℔.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate demand at irregular prices. Sales, since our last, 446 hhds. Kentucky at 14c.@35c.; 78 cases Seed Leaf at 24c.@42c. ₩ ℔. Messrs. M. Rader & Son notice the movements in Tobacco during the month of August, thus: "In our last we reported a very active demand for all grades of Kentucky tobacco, which was the case also during the greater part of last month, to such an extent that factors, although gold ruled very steady up to the last week, were enabled still further to advance prices. This was chiefly owing to the fact that the sorts for which the demand was strongest, being qualities suitable for Regie orders, were in very limited supply, and with the largest receipts ever before noticed, we regret to find that the great bulk of samples prove of nondescript quality; and of heavy desirable descriptions, scarcely any of consequence among them. Another peculiar feature, worthy the particular consideration of the trade, is, that with such very large receipts, our stocks keep below those of last year, as will be perceived by the following statement:

	1863.	1864.
Stock Jan. 1—hhds	19,934	23,936
Receipts to Aug. 31	74,910	81,322
Total	94,844	105,285
Stock in warehouses Sept 1	48,347	36,647

Of the present stocks in warehouses, between 5,000 to 6,000 hhds are sold to exporters, but not delivered, and about 4,000 hhds, remaining there for account of manufacturers. As an offset, we have from 6,000 to 7,000 hhds. in private warehouses, which have not yet gone through the inspections. That the last crop will come up in extent fully to our previous estimates, is now a patent fact, as our receipts for the next three months will be up to the average, but whether an improvement in the quality can be expected seems to be doubtful. The accounts from the West are more favorable to the standing plants, but fully confirm that very little Tobacco will be made in the Western and Clarksville districts, and that the falling off of the crop in Missouri will be very considerable. If the season should pass off without further mishap, the coming crop is estimated at about 60,000 hhds. The sales of the past month were 8,000 hhds., and would largely overrun that quantity, but for the heavy decline and succeeding fluctuations of gold and exchanges, having gone down during the last few days from 255 to 232 and then gradually stiffened to 247 without breeding confidence in its stability. Our quotations to the last week of the month were: Lugs, 15c.@22c.; Common Leaf, 17c.@28c.; Medium do., 22c.@36c.; Good do., 28c.@44c.; Fine do., 37c.@52½c.; Selections, 41c.@55c. ₩ ℔. And some choice heavy selections were sold at 60c.@65c. Since then very little has been done, holders, in expectation of a full recovery of gold, not being willing to concede sufficiently to engage exporters to operate. The demand for home consumption is extremely limited, the heavy taxes imposed since 1st July last have brought most of our factories to a comparative stand, and stocks on hand are ample to supply a moderate demand for a considerable time. The sales of Spanish Tobacco are entirely of a retail character, scarcely 200 bales having been disposed of during the month. Inquiry for this sort has almost wholly ceased. For Seedleaf the demand was very good, and prices rather advanced. Connecticut and New-York State were the most favored sorts, of which some 2,500 cases were sold; most all were good running lots and wrappers. Of Pennsylvania a few lots were taken, whilst Ohio Seedleaf remains neglected, although several large lots are offering at comparatively low prices. The demand being mainly for Europe, the market closes dull, in consequence of the fall in gold and exchange. We quote good running lots of Connecticut at 35c.@45c.; New-York State, 25c.@35c.; Pennsylvania, 20c.@30c.; and Ohio, 18c.@24c. Manufactured Tobacco has been active during the month, and prices have advanced from our last quotations. The demand for all sorts for export has been very good until toward the close of the month, when the unfavorable news from Australia and the decline in gold curtailed the inquiry. In old tax paid goods, some 6,000 or 8,000 packages changed hands, bringing the prices up somewhat nearer to the present cost of replacing these sorts. We hear of several lots of twist being sold at 85c.@95c. in bond. We quote: Tax paid goods for 5's, 10's and ½ ℔s., good, 65c.@75c.; for common do., 55c.@62½c.; Navy, ℔s. and ½ ℔s., good, 68c.@75c.; for common do., 52½c.@62½c.; Bright, ½ ℔s. and ℔s., 85c.@$1; Natural Leaf, $1 50@$2; in bond, 5's, 10's and ½ ℔s., good, 50c.@60c.; common, 40c.@45c.; twist, 80c.@$1.

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in August.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.	Cienfuegos.
Stock Aug. 1, 1864, bales	4,929	127	156	160
Received since, bales	1,688	....	541	60
Total	6,617	127	697	220
Delivered since, bales	2,420	....	541	....
Stock Sept. 1, 1864, bales	4,197	127	156	220
Stock Sept. 1, 1863, bales	1,580	273	1,433	....

WHISKY—Sales, 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $1 80@$1 81 ₩ gallon, closing very heavily.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, to-day, with 473 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool the engagements included 7,000 bushels Wheat at 6d., in bags; 320 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s.; also, by steamer, 21,000 bushels Wheat at 6d.@6½d. For London, 250 hhds. Tobacco, at 30s. For Cork and orders, a British bark from Philadelphia, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 6d. For Hamburg, 150 bbls. Shoe Pegs, at 2s. 6d. For Bremen, 50 casks Ashes, at 17s. 6d.; 80 tons Gambier at 22s. 6d.; 300 hhds. Tobacco at 25s.; and 1,000 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s. For Cadiz, a British ship, with Tobacco and Staves on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York
Jura	Aug. 18	Liverpool	Quebec
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston
Kangaroo	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Etna,* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Teutonia,* will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for Port au Prince, by the *City of Port Au Prince,* will close on Saturday, at 12 M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *North Star,* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S
STANDARD SCALES.
ADAPTED TO EVERY BRANCH
OF BUSINESS.
WARRANTED ACCURATE AND
DURABLE.
Call or send for Circular.

Salesrooms No. 3 Barclay-st.,
Opposite Astor House.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

SEWING MACHINES.
All the best Sewing-machines, (NEW,) for SALE and to RENT. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, N. Y.

MRS. MRS. UNION. MISS. LOVE.
WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags 11 cents per pound, colored and woolens 3 cents, books and newspapers 8 cents, old brass 25 cents per pound, copper and pewter 32 cents per pound, lead 11 cents per pound, at No. 15 New Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARRY, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP first class brick house and lot No. 21 Abingdon-square, replete with every modern convenience; was built for and formerly occupied by William Hurry, Esq. For permits to see the premises, apply to Dr. CLOWES, No. 145 West 42d-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 110 ACRES, NEAR Closter Station, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one mile from depot and seventeen miles from Hoboken by road. The farm has good buildings, fine fruit, and is well watered. Price $12,500. Apply to JNO. H. STEPHENS, Closter Station.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER County, a good two-story and attic house and plot of ground, 46½x107; fine, pleasant location on the old Boston Post road, nearly opposite the Post-office; location healthy and convenient of access by railroad to Tremont. Apply on premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS ON THE NEW-Haven Railroad, within thirty miles of the City—one of 2 acres, $3,000; one of 4 acres, $5,000; one of 6 acres, $7,500; one of 9 acres, $13,000; one of 12 acres, $12,500; one of 20 acres, $10,000; one of 40 acres, $25,000. Locations fine; fruits, &c., in great abundance.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

$8.000 FOR A GOOD FARM, OF 60 acres, in Westchester County; one of 80 acres, $12,000; one of 100 acres, $17,000; one in Rockland County, of 40 acres, $5,000; one of 70 acres, $6,500; one of 100 acres, $14,000; one of 120 acres, $9,000. All with fine improvements, fruits, &c.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front French roof houses—design, material and finish of the best kind—near the Central Park, on 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

$200.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit, for ten years or less time, on City or country property.
W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN the vicinity of the new building now in the course of erection for the Board of Brokers. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL DWELLING-HOUSE, in perfect order, situated No. 18 East 32d-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to
ELLIOT C. COWDIN, No. 327 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY STORE, WITH stable on rear street, on Flushing-av., near Kent-av. Rents for $240. Price $2,000.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 82 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER GROCERY. PRICE, $1,800. Hardware store sells $15,000 on a $6,000 capital. Coffee business of an old wholesale stand below Fulton-st.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO NEW first-class brown-stone front houses Nos. 24 and 26 West 29th-st. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 12 East 27th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—CORNER PROPERTY, 50x100 feet; four houses on the lots; situated on the southwest corner of Broome and Goerck-st. For particulars address S. VALENTINE, Flushing.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only, at No. 43 Greenwich-av; house has all modern improvements; no children; references exchanged. Call after 6 o'clock.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSES WANTED.
Owners wishing to sell or rent their houses this Fall will please send description.
D. M. SEAMAN,
No. 14 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A year, or from Oct. 1 to April 1, 1865. It must be eligibly situated; applicant a good and careful tenant; $250 per month is offered; not too high up town—not west of 6th or east of 4th av.; parties of the first respectability. Address Box No. 3,329 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A parlor and bedroom, well furnished, in a first-class house, up town, with a strictly private family, with good board and meals. Positively, no boarding-houses will be accepted. Address A. S. H., Box No. 2,684, Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH VEgetable garden, on the Sound, within 10 miles of the City, from Oct. 1, for 1 or 2 years; must contain not less than 8 rooms. Address W. S., Station D, New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—ABOVE 8th-st., for six months from Nov. 1, with all modern conveniences; price not over $200 per month. Address at once E. P., Box No. 3,158 City Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED TO PURCHASE from the owner direct, a medium-sized first-class house, between 14th and 37th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address C. N., Box No. 4,960 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR sale, near Union-square, four-stories, full size, modern, in good order, and well furnished; rent to private family only $2,700 from now to May 1. Address Box No. 265 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without breakfast and tea, where the refinements and privileges of home may be obtained. Address, with full particulars, HUDSON, Station D.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL furnished house for three grown persons, above 20th-st. and east of 6th-av.; best of references given. Address J. D. S., Box 1,466 Post-office, with terms, location, &c.

ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in a strictly first class house, and a private table, can be had by a family willing to pay liberally. Address E., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION HAVE tested the entire safety and efficiency of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, having administered it to 2,000 patients (by Dr. Colton in person) with the most satisfactory success. No. 22 Bond-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and nurse and to do plain sewing and waiting by a very experienced girl; is of most obliging disposition and a very efficient and responsible servant; refers to her last employer. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND WELL-recommended young woman, a situation in city or country, as cook and laundress, or for general housework. Is a good washer and ironer; also, a good cook and baker. Call at No. 378 6th av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THE CITY OR country for a number of excellent cooks, cooks to wash and iron, experienced chambermaids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, housekeepers, girls for housework, at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble colored girls to travel to California. Can be seen for two weeks, at No. 80 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE PROTestant woman as cook, for City or country; is competent in all its branches; the best of City reference. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS a situation in a very good private family; the best City reference can be given, and she can be seen at No. 205 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call at No. 93 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, (FORMERLY OF THE CHURCH HOME,) No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., may be obtained an English nurse; also a seamstress that can cut and fit, and Protestant and Catholic cooks, chambermaids, nurses, girls lately landed, and servants of all work.

UNE FILLE FRANCAIS DESIRE CE plasser dans une bonne famille sachant faire toute espesses de fin linge tuautage et sachant faire la cuisine Française l'une ont l'autre bui est égale, elle peu fournir de bonne recommendations. Addresser au beurau de ce journal, M. V. A., Box No. 142.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting, box plaiting, and thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 38 West 13th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO EXPERIENCED GIRLS, with excellent City references, situations in one family; one as cook and laundress; is a good baker, makes pastry; the other as waitress and chambermaid. Call at No. 172 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, game and pastry; City reference. Call for two days, at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, with good City reference; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both are good workers. Apply at 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as good cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, SEWING by the week or month. Can be seen at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, AND BOARDING-HOUSES promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework. Also farm hands, coachmen, gardeners, servants, &c. Apply at the Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED, A SITUation as Superintendent in a knitting mill, by a practical man, who understands the business in all its branches. Address A. W., East Sand, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, No. 14 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TRUSTworthy man and wife, without family—the man as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock; is a first rate hand over horses, and is a good steady driver; the woman is a good plain cook, waitress or laundress; is an excellent hand over milk and butter; the best of reference. Address N. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—SITUATION OR PARTNERSHIP.—An experienced book-keeper wants a situation. If mutually deemed desirable, could invest from $5,000 to $10,000 in the purchase of an interest in business. Address W. Y. M., *Times* Office, with real name, till Tuesday morning.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—OUT OF TOWN.—A City gentleman, out of health, with small family, would pay a moderate price for a furnished house within 20 miles of New-York City, from October to May next. Address F. HOUSE, Box No 1,594 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married man, as coachman; no family; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best of reference from his last employer. Call at No 303 3d-av., (harness-store), for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN BY a very respectable young man, to care horses, drive, work in garden, or do whatever is to be done about a gentleman's place; is a careful, steady and industrious man, with reference from his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man (no incumbrance) as coachman and groom, who understands his business; his wife would work in the house if required; can produce the best of reference. Address F. G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN with good references, for the City or country, as coachman and gardener, or to make himself generally useful. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A single man, in a private family; can be highly recommended from a most respectable family in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 5th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN a situation in an office or store; is well educated, and can give good reference. Address ENERGY, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; would assist a gardener and be generally useful; City reference. Address F. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GROOM AND coachman, an Englishman; best of City reference. Understands all branches. Call at No. 956 Broadway, corner of 23d-st.

TO LAWYERS.—A SMART, INTELLIGENT lad, residing with his parents, desires a situation in a lawyer's office. Address LEX, Box No. 127 *Times* Office. A good place more an object than remuneration.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE BOOK-KEEPER FOR a banking institution, in the country, in this State; he must be an active, energetic young man, a correct accountant, and familiar with general business, strictly temperate, and willing to work from eight to ten hours per day if required, and be satisfied with a moderate salary; must write a first-rate hand, &c.; must furnish perfectly satisfactory testimonials as to capacity, character, honesty, &c.; the situation will be permanent if desired by both parties, after a fair trial. Address H. F., Box No. 1,055 Post-office, in applicant's handwriting, stating where interview can be had.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LIFE INSURance Company, a gentleman of good address, who has an extensive acquaintance in the City, and has energy and perseverance. With such a one a liberal arrangement will be made. Address Box No. 871 Post-office.

WANTED—A FARMER—A MAN AND WIFE, without children; woman to do housework; or a small family furnished with a cottage. Apply at office of the *Working Farmer,* No. 124 Nassau-st., up stairs, after 9 A. M., Monday.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, with good references, may find a pleasant situation as cook; English or American preferred. Address Box No. 218, Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

WANTED.—FOURDRINIER MACHINE TENDER wanted at JESSUP & MOORE'S paper mills, near Wilmington, Del. Apply, by mail, to H. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—IN A DOMESTIC COMMISSION house, a young man about 17 years old, to learn the business. Must write a good hand and be quick at figures. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references. Box No. 5,071 Post-office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A HOSIERY AND notion house; one who has large cash near-by trade, and understands the business. Apply to Box No. 3,188 Post-office, stating particulars.

WANTED—A GIRL AS NURSE FOR A CHILD 14 months old, and to do plain sewing. The best of City references required. Apply from 9 till 12 at No. 123 West 13th-st.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a boy about 17 years of age, who resides with his parents in the City; salary first year, $50. Address Box No. 5,487 Post-office.

WANTED—WOOL SORTERS AND SPINNER, at Catskill Woolen Mill, Leeds, N. Y. Apply at mill or to SAMUEL HANNA, No. 143 Chambers-st., N.Y.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, about 16 years of age, in a bookstore. Apply at No. 506 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, WITH best of City references. None others need apply to S. H. ROBBINS, No. 54 William-st., corner Pine.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF DEMOREST'S *Illustrated Monthly* and Mme. Demorest's *Mirror of Fashion,* now ready. Dealers supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, SEPT. 5,
THEIR
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
Purchased expressly for the
RETAIL SALES,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN AND FANCY COLORED BLACK SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
LYONS VELVETS,
BARATHEAS,
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
VALENCIAS,
ALPACAS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOES,
SCOTCH WOOL AND GALA PLAIDS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
LINSEY WOOLSEYS,
CASHMERE ROBES,
PRINTED FLANNELS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CLOAKINGS,
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR, FRENCH CASHMERE AND SCOTCH WOOL SHAWLS,
BLANKETS, PLAIN,
OPERA AND SHIRTING FLANNELS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINEN OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FRENCH CALICOES,
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY,
LADIES' AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
IN EVERY VARIETY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR "CHALLEY'S" CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES.
RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
PLAIN HANDKERCHIEFS, INITIAL AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING GOODS.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
CORNICES, BANDS, PINS, &c., &c.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 Canal-st.

GRAND OPENING
OF
FALL GOODS.
On MONDAY, Sept 5,
we shall offer
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
NEW SILKS,
NEW SHAWLS,
NEW CLOAKS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
ALSO,
a complete stock of
MOURNING GOODS.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

AN ELEGANT EXHIBITION
OF SILKS, SATINS, POPLINS,
EPINGLINES, CRETONES,
ROBE DE CHAMBRE,
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
BRUSSELS POINT LACES, SHAWLS,
CAPES, VEILS, SETS, &c., &c.,
forming a splendid assortment of
THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES,
selected and ordered expressly for their
RETAIL SALES,
will be offered on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES.
Full assortment of Government and City pattern, in store and for sale by
WM. H. WALLACE,
Corner Albany and Washington-sts.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.

Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Hkfs.

Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.

Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright Piano-Fortes, No. 652 Broadway.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. Gottschalk's constant use of the New Scale Chickering Grand Piano-Fortes has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

BRADBURY'S
GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,
after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Warerooms No. 756 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

NEW MUSIC:—"THE SOLDIER'S DYING FAREWELL"—Song with Chorus. Music by Mrs. Parkhurst.

On the field of battle, mother,
All the night alone I lay,
Angels watching o'er me, mother,
Till the breaking of the day.

The words of this Song were found in a soldier's Testament just before he died, by Rev. Mr. Burnell.

"MOONLIGHT AND STARLIGHT."

Song with Chorus. Poetry and Music. By James G. Clark, and sung by him at all his concerts.

"SONG OF THE MOUNTAIN GIRL."

Music by Edward A. Perkins.

"MY JAMIE IS A SOLDIER BRAVE."

Song and Chorus as sung by the Hutchinson Family, and by the author, W. Virgil Wallace, at all his concerts.

The above Songs are beautiful. Price 30 cents each, mail free.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $110 to $600 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $80 and $150; with pedals, $225 to $600. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

THE MISSES HUBBARD WILL REOPEN their School No. 323 4th-av., Sept. 13.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	100
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$20
For one year	$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$35
For one year	$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.
Dated New-York, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
New-York, Aug. 12, 1864.

COAL FOR THE NAVY.
Navy Agent's Office, New-York, Sept. 1, 1864.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Coal for Ordnance Purposes," will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing at the United States Navy-yard, at Brooklyn, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1865, the following coal, viz.:

For machine shop, five hundred (500) tons of Blackheath coal.

For blacksmith forges, two hundred (200) tons of Broadtop coal.

For shell house, &c., twenty (20) tons of Lehigh coal.

For four cupolas, two thousand (2,000) tons of Lehigh coal.

For two air furnaces, one thousand (1,000) tons of Cumberland coal.

All the above coal to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection before acceptance, to be delivered free of expense to the Government, and all to be delivered by the 1st of November, 1864.
JNO. D. GIBSON,
Paymaster U. S. N.

CASH CAPITAL PAID IN PREMIUMS,
$300,000

Draft Insurance Office, No. 247 Broadway, insures against draft for $150 in all the loyal States.

Premiums not paid until after Draft and Substitutes furnished.

This office affords all parties liable to Draft exemption for one hundred and fifty dollars premium.

Agents wanted in each county. A commission of ten per cent. allowed.

P. S.—Send for circular giving full particulars.
ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their district, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

Quartermaster's Office,
New-York, April 18, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

Forage Department, No. 25 Cedar-st.,
New-York City.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

MILITARY.—A RELIABLE PARTY HAS A number of substitutes already accepted for one and three years. For particulars, inquire of WESTBROOK & OSBORNE, Counsellors-at-law, No. 195 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENtlemen, in a private family; one without other boarders preferred; location must be good, and is preferred between 4th and 20th-sts. and 4th and 7th-avs.; references exchanged. Address, for three days, ORDNANCE, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily, between 3d and 7th avs. and 14th and 30th sts., for a gentleman and elderly lady; two rooms required; terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, location, &c., BOARDER, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 7 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-ST. Winter arrangements can be effected for suites of rooms, with southern exposure, with private tables. Also, one very large room, suitable for a party of gentlemen.

WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, A parlor and two bedrooms. Address Box No. 180 New-York Post-office.

BOARD AT SUMMIT, N. J., FOR THE FALL AND WINTER.—Pleasant rooms and a comfortable winter-home is offered to those who are seeking for the same.
MRS. WM. B. STOUGHTON.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 178 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 5, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—ROUGH DIAMOND.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CORIOLANUS.

JONES' WOOD—HAYDN FESTIVAL.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have, through Secretary STANTON, an official dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN, giving details of his great victory at Atlanta. On Tuesday last, SHERMAN broke the West Point road, and reached a good position from which to strike the Macon road. HOWARD found the enemy in force at Jonesboro, some twenty-six miles south of Atlanta, and easily repulsed the assault which they made in the afternoon. Finding strong opposition, SHERMAN advanced his left and centre rapidly to the railroad, broke it for a great distance, and interposed his whole army between Atlanta and the part of the enemy at Jonesboro. We made a general attack on Thursday, the Fourteenth Corps carrying the rebel works handsomely, with ten guns and 1,000 prisoners; and in the night the enemy retreated South. HOOD at Atlanta, finding SHERMAN on his road, blew up his magazines and decamped in the night, when the Twentieth Corps entered Atlanta. These and other details are well stated by Gen. SHERMAN.

Quite a severe fight took place on Friday, between Gen. AVERILL's command and the infantry and cavalry forces under FAGAN, LOMACK, and IMBODEN. After a spirited engagement, the rebels retreated in hot haste, leaving a portion of their train in our hands.

It seems to be true that EARLY has not retreated. He is said to be still in front of Gen. SHERIDAN, and there are rumors that he has received reinforcements.

GENERAL NEWS.

The fall in Gold on Saturday on the first news from Atlanta was 12@15 per cent. There was a partial rally from the lowest figures. The Railway speculation dull. Government Stocks firm.

The frigate *Brandywine*, used as a storeship at Norfolk, was burned Saturday night with all her stores. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The total amount of tolls received at Rome, in August, for the Erie and Black River Canals, was $3,321 27—$610 34 less than last year. Total up to September 1, $14,518 53—$1,288 53 less than last year.

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, so well known for his defence and brilliant advocacy of our cause before the English public, arrived in Boston in the steamer *Europa*.

An Indiana correspondent says: "On the farm of Lieut. ELKIN, near Bowling Green, I was shown a large stone, in the centre of which was a hole, which looked as if it had been used by the Indians for a hominy-mortar. Having occasion to use the stone, the owner caused it to be split, and in the centre of the solid rock found a perfectly round hole, about the size of a thirty-two-pound shot. There was no communication from the outside whatever, and there was a good deal of speculation among the curious as to how the hole got there. The only reasonable solution of the problem was the suggestion that the Indians first made the hole, and the rock grew around it."

Says the Fishkill *Journal*: "We have lately learned a fact which is new to us, and probably will be to most of our readers. The sword which Gen. WASHINGTON carried through the Revolution was made in this village, at a shop which then stood near what is now the residence of CHARLES C. ROGERS. This venerable weapon is now in the Patent Office at Washington, and still bears the imprint of the maker's name, in these words: 'J. BAILEY, Fishkill.'"

The Boston *Transcript* says, truly and forcibly, that "of all the senseless gabble the world has ever been afflicted with, the resolutions and harangues of the Copperheads about free speech and a free press are the most ridiculous. The very parties who are charging upon the Federal Government all manner of tyranny, despotism and usurpation, are, in their daily utterance of disloyal sentiments, and their daily endeavors to embarrass every measure for the defence of the nation against armed rebellion, monuments of the leniency and toleration of authorities they studiously misrepresent and malign.

A letter from Memphis states that Gen. FORREST has sent in word to Gen. WASHBURNE that he regretted taking his clothes without his being in them; that if he would send him gray cloth enough for a suit, he would return the General's wardrobe. The General replied that, if he would return his clothes, he would do so, if Gen. FORREST would designate some safe place for the cloth to be deposited. Gen. WASHBURNE's watch was also stolen from under his pillow, but the thieving rebel lost it opposite headquarters, and an orderly found it, and the General now looks upon his watch as a trophy.

A newspaper printed at Sunbury, Penn., called the *American*, states that one thousand citizens, determined to resist the draft, collected near that place, some time since, and intrenched themselves on a mountain. Gen. COUCH sent an expedition after them, and they surrendered to it. What became of them is not stated.

WHEELER's force is rather smaller than previously estimated; indeed not more than 3,500 men. He can do no damage whatever to the railroad, as every important point is guarded. The report that RODDY is north of the Tennessee, is entirely without foundation.

At a recent trial of the Ames rifle gun at Bridgeport, a shell, weighing 107 pounds, with a charge of 25 pounds of powder, went a distance of 7½ miles in 30 seconds.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Germania*, from Southampton on the 24th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are not as late as the *Caledonia's* by two days, but furnish us with interesting details not contained in the latter.

Atlanta.

The public will read with satisfaction this morning the official dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN concerning the fall of Atlanta, and the strategy and battles by which it was effected. The strategy was altogether admirable—the two actions were both victories. Our loss was small; our captures large. The whole affair forms one of the most brilliant chapters in military history.

The Fall of Atlanta.

Five telegraphic words—"Gen. SHERMAN has taken Atlanta," on Saturday, thrilled the nation with a joy not less heartfelt, if somewhat less demonstrative, than that of France, when through the streets of Paris ran the cry: *Sebastopol est pris*. Indeed, the Sebastopol of Georgia has fallen, and with this splendid achievement one-half of the great campaign of the Summer is finished, and the seal of success already set upon the military operations of the year 1864. With nothing more done, the sum of that which has been done is victory.

Four months of constant and vigorous campaigning, a contested march of full two hundred miles, ten pitched battles, and two score of lesser engagements by night and day, make up the price we paid for Atlanta. It is worth them all; for our highest estimate will not outreach the magnitude of the solid fact. Considering simply the military results of SHERMAN's campaign, in the first place, it has worsted and nearly destroyed the second army of the Confederacy. Fifty thousand men have dropped from the thinned ranks of that army since it lay encamped around Dalton on the first day of last May. Its riddled files have been partially supplied from the dregs of the Gulf States, the worst of fighting material—old men, boys, and such timorous conscripts as have hitherto, by many devices, eluded the clutch of the drafting officers. This motley array, whose cohesion was never of the strongest, has at length recoiled under a crushing and demoralizing defeat. Reeling back toward the coast, it parts at once with the city it was gathered to defend, and with that residue of hope under which this last effort has been made to hold the broad State of Georgia against the legions of the Union. Henceforth desertion will play a double part in the decimation of HOOD's army.

Next, Atlanta is ours—the point of which that far-seeing speculator, JOHN C. CALHOUN, prophesied, in the year 1850, that it would be the greatest inland city of the entire South, and at no distant day, said he, the capital of a Southern Confederacy. This is the place which, while rapidly approaching the fulfillment of CALHOUN's prediction, has been seized by the Union arms. At once the workshop, the granary, the storehouse, and the arsenal of the Confederacy, Atlanta and its environs were of incalculable value. The foundries, furnaces, rolling-mills, machine-shops, laboratories and railroad repair-shops; the factories of cannon and small arms; of powder, cartridges and percussion caps; of gun carriages, wagons, ambulances, harnesses, shoes and clothing, which have been accumulated at Atlanta, are ours now. Much of the machinery and material has probably been destroyed or removed by the enemy; but that which is removed can never again be worked to such advantage as at Atlanta.

But the downfall of Atlanta does not mean the occupation of that city alone. It includes the assured possession of contiguous and valuable cities and regions—of Rome, Rossville and Marietta—where are manufactured guns, ammunition, cotton and woolen clothing in abundance. In one word, Atlanta is at the centre of a network of towns and villages, which have furnished forth half its war material to the entire Confederacy, from the Rappahannock to the Rio Grande. This valuable region is now all ours.

There is a geographical consideration also. Atlanta is the extremity of the vast grain-producing territory of northern Alabama and Georgia. Between it and the ocean lie the cotton lands. Atlanta ours, the great, rolling, fertile valleys at its back, teeming with food and forage, pass forever into our hands. Nor is even this all. A wide, mountainous region, comprising that portion of the Central Zone which is traversed by the manifold parallel ridges of the Alleghanies, is now surpassed, and the rest of SHERMAN's course lies over smoother ground, and through country less hostile to military operations. Should he direct his head of column away to the South, he would soon encounter the Pine Mountains, or, if to the Southwest, he would again skirt along the Alleghany chain. But toward the sea, which is the path most likely to be adopted, the land is less difficult.

From this time Atlanta will assume the rôle of a base of operations. The rugged region betwixt that point and Chattanooga, than which nothing could be more defensible, is surmounted once for all. It can hardly be appreciated what advantage has been gained in the elimination from future campaigns of 150 miles of hilly and wooded country, arduous and perilous, always interposed at the outset against every campaign whose base is Chattanooga. Now, in fine, SHERMAN marches against the cotton lands of the South. He has uncovered, in taking Atlanta, the entire series of railroads which form junction there, and threatens with imminent destruction every important city in Alabama and Georgia. On his right, Selma, Montgomery, Opelika, Columbus, lie at his mercy. Should his columns be directed toward the ocean, as is probable, cavalry would be dispatched to do all that is essential in the occupation of the former points. In his front are the important cities of Macon and Milledgeville, and on his left the City of Athens. Against these towns, now, his operations will be directed, and even Augusta will not be safe. Three hundred miles away to the southeast, almost equidistant from Atlanta, lie Charleston and Savannah. In good time, even their distance from Atlanta will not preserve them from coöperative attack by land and sea. In effect, this successful General breaks the rebellious territory in twain, and has already severed the railroad communication of its eastern and western sections. The fall of Atlanta, and the southeasterly retreat of HOOD uncovers the Atlanta, West Point and Montgomery Railroad, which connects the former city and all the region east and south of it with Mobile, with Montgomery and the great Mississippi Valley. The occupation of one little town will throw us effectually across this road between Macon and Montgomery—the town of Opelika, which the rebel General has now been forced to leave to its fate. Of the other three railroads which converge at Atlanta, the Western and Atlantic, which runs to Chattanooga and Memphis, is of course ours. Two roads remain to the enemy—the Georgia Central, running via Macon to Savannah, and the other road to Savannah and thence to Charleston via Augusta. But these two roads, forming an apex at Atlanta, thence constantly diverge. It follows that it will soon be impossible for the enemy to extend himself far enough to occupy them both. One or the other will be surrendered, with the towns through which it takes its course.

Such, then, are the immediate military results which will flow from this crowning success of the Georgia campaign. But its effect on our arms in Virginia cannot fail to be most fortunate. The news has already spread throughout the camps along the Appomattox, and the enthusiasm of our cities upon its reception is tame and commonplace to that of the Army of the Potomac. That confidence in the future, based on past triumphs, which we call prestige, will surely spread its infection to the gallant army on the James, and ere long Virginia will echo the note of victory back to Georgia.

Unconditional Surrender.

The Commander of Fort Morgan asked for terms. "The only terms we can make are *unconditional surrender*," was the reply. Thus FARRAGUT in the last stage of the war reiterates the words of GRANT in the first. These words make the rule of the war. There is no different policy known in either army or navy. The champions of our flag invariably refuse to accept anything short of an absolute yielding to it. They will have the rebel bunting lowered flat to the earth before making a single concession. They are too jealous of the authority and dignity of the nation to chaffer, in its name, with defiant treason.

What these old heroes do, the Union party means to do. It, too, insists upon an unconditional surrender to the national authority, as a preliminary to the consideration of any minor question. Precisely here lies the prime distinction between the Union party and that opposed to it. The Copperheads are for treating with the "Confederate" authorities without requiring from them any previous recognition of the supremacy of the old Constitutional Government. So far as there is any recognition at all, as a condition precedent to discussion, they are, in fact, the ones to make it. The Chicago platform is a recognition for the nonce—a recognition* *quoad hoc*—of Confederate independence, and, if fully carried out, would practically end in a recognition for all time. It carefully avoids the word *rebellion*, and every other implying that there is any allegiance due from the men who are fighting our Government. It asks that "immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an *ultimate* convention of all the States." Such efforts would involve diplomatic intercourse with the Jeff. Davis "government." That in itself is recognizing that it has a certain civil status. That "government" has declared, again and again, that it will listen to nothing so long as what it calls the "invaders" are on its soil. If we withdraw our armies, it is a recognition on our part that they have been invaded, and that the "Confederate" soil is indeed independent soil. If "President" DAVIS should waive this point, and listen to the propositions of President MCCLELLAN for an "ultimate convention," (we say President MCCLELLAN, for no other President could so tamper with the national sovereignty,) the Confederate Chief could take no action upon them under the Montgomery Constitution, by virtue of which alone he holds his place, except by inducing the Confederate Congress to authorize, through State action, another sovereign convention of the "Confederate" States, which alone could determine whether the Montgomery Constitution should be abandoned, and whether they would go into convention with the United States to construct a new constitution that shall be common to both. That is the only possible method for accomplishing what the Chicago platform proposes. Our Government could not more completely recognize the independence of the "Confederacy" for the time, than by suspending its military action in order that the "Confederate President, the "Confederate Congress," and a sovereign convention of the "Confederate States" should come to their respective decisions upon the question of "an ultimate convention" of all the States. It would be a practical acknowledgment that these authorities had discretion and authority in the premises. Should any of these decisions be adverse, or should the States now composing the "Confederacy" refuse in the end to accept the new constitution adopted by the "ultimate convention," there is no power on earth that would not instantaneously acknowledge their distinct nationality, on the ground that our own action had already estopped us from denying it.

Of course, there are many honest supporters of MCCLELLAN who think of no such application of his platform. But it is because they do not think at all. They assume that peace on the basis of the Union will come of itself, simply by our expressing a readiness for it. Their idea of an "ultimate convention" is simply such a Convention as might have been summoned in former times, involving nothing but regular constitutional procedure, requiring nothing but the sanction of three-fourths of the States to make the amendments binding upon all, and leaving the old Constitution "the supreme law of the land," if the amendments should not receive that ratification. This notion is a sheer delusion. The "ultimate convention," even if it ever could be realized, of which there is not the slightest likelihood in the way contemplated by the Chicago platform, would be a convention of States representing two distinct nationalities; and the failure to agree would leave both in the same condition as before the Convention. Having given up the old constitutional authority, so far as regards these Confederates, we should have no right to make fresh war upon them for still asserting their independence, and would have no alternative but to yield them that independence. JEFF. DAVIS could not possibly find any easier or cheaper road to reach what he has been so long in vain struggling for, than that which the Chicago Convention has designated.

But the loyal majority of the North do not intend that this road shall ever be opened. The path of peace these Confederates must travel begins at a different point altogether. It is Union ground from the start. The very first step involves submission, and a complete submission, to the old authority. Thus only can we have a clear and sure way to the adjustment of all the questions the war has generated; and thus only can our nationality be kept secure and inviolate.

McClellan's Military Adventures—The Intrigues with our Foreign Enemies.

There is not one military critic of eminence, either European or American, who has not pronounced Gen. MCCLELLAN an unsuccessful, and what is worse, an incapable General; and foreign observers have ever since his downfall puzzled themselves in vain over the strange worship which he continues to receive from a certain portion of our people. They do not comprehend it, and owing to the surface view of our affairs which they are in the habit of taking, they probably never will comprehend it. And even posterity, too, which will be able to review the whole war, and will witness its consequences—an advantage which we do not possess—will probably experience just as much difficulty as our European cotemporaries, in finding a satisfactory explanation of so extraordinary a phenomenon as the elevation in the bosom of an ardent mobile, Democracy, a of slow, timid and beaten General into the rank of a political hero.

Those among ourselves who are puzzled by it, and who are disposed to draw conclusions from it unfavorable to the popular perspicacity and intelligence, have to remember, however, that it has occurred in the midst of a civil war, and that in no other war would it be possible. Had MCCLELLAN fought his Peninsular battles, and written his Peninsular letters, when serving against a foreign enemy, his name would now be reposing in the same peaceful shade with those of the Earl of ESSEX and the Duke of YORK, of DALRYMPLE and BEAULIEU. There would be no party in the country which would dare to express sympathy with the enemy, or dare to make any man a champion on account of his failure to harm them. The sole claim to distinction, political or other, which any soldier would venture to urge, would be success in the field. Fortunately for MCCLELLAN, he drew his maiden sword in a quarrel in which a portion of his countrymen, though professedly loyal to the Government employing him, "feared nothing so much as victory" over the enemy.

In the eyes of this class, his military ability, or the want of it, is of no sort of consequence. The sole use of his military rank to them is the assistance it renders them in deluding honester and simpler men into helping them out. They use his uniform much as sportsmen use decoy ducks, and they selected him for their hero as soon as it was manifest that his political ambition was stronger than his military ambition, and that in order to gratify it, he was willing to be used by any clique which took a fancy to him and would promise him anything. Neither the nomination nor the platform at Chicago are anything new. They are simply the revelation to the public of plans formed three years ago. The Copperhead leaders fixed on MCCLELLAN as their man in 1862, and they then determined to employ him for the furtherance of their grand design of putting a stop to the war at any cost. They found less of the soldier in him, less of the real military spirit, less of that passion for purely military distinction, than in any other General of the same rank in the army, and he had an additional and invaluable qualification for their purposes, in the fact that the nation, in its great agony, and with a not unnatural longing for a hero, had pitched on him in a blind sort of way, very much as a woman falls in love, without knowing exactly why.

That his relations with this party were substantially the same, and that the purposes they hoped to accomplish by him were substantially the same, three years ago as today, is proved all but conclusively, by Lord LYONS' account of his interview with the Democratic leaders in New-York, in November, 1862. The contents of that famous dispatch addressed to Lord RUSSELL, which was subsequently laid before Parliament, have probably by this time escaped the recollection of our readers. But the light which it throws on the Chicago nomination and platform is so valuable, that we need offer no apology for again quoting it here It forms an exact pendant to the extract from Mr. W. S. LYNDSAY's speech which we published two or three days ago. Lord LYONS, writing from Washington, Nov. 17, 1862, of he state of things which he had found in New-York on his return from England a week or two previous, says:

> "On the following morning, however, intelligence arrived from Washington which dashed the rising hopes of the Conservatives. It was announced that Gen. MCCLELLAN had been dismissed from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to repair to his home; that he had, in fact, been removed altogether from actual service. The General had been regarded as the representative of the conservative principle in the army. Support of him had been made one of the articles of the Conservative electoral programme. His dismissal was taken as a sign that the President had thrown himself into the arms of the extreme radical party, and that the attempt to carry out the policy of that party would be persisted in. The irritation of the Conservatives at New-York was certainly very great."

Thus much about Gen. MCCLELLAN's relations with them. It might be argued from all this, however, that they intended to use him simply for the purpose of communicating a "conservative" character to the conduct of the war. But this illusion is shattered by what follows:

> "*Several of the leaders of the Democratic party sought interviews with me, both before and after* the arrival of the intelligence of Gen. MCCLELLAN's dismissal. The subject uppermost in their minds, while they were speaking to me, *was naturally that of foreign mediation between North and South.* Many of them seemed to think that this mediation must come at last; bu they appeared to be afraid of its coming too soon. It was evident that they apprehended that a premature proposal of foreign intervention would afford the radical party a means of reviving the violent war spirit, and thus of defeating the powerful plans of the Conservatives. They appeared to regard the present moment as peculiarly unfavorable for such an offer, and indeed to hold that it would be essential to the success of any proposal from abroad, *that it should be deferred until the control of the Executive Government should be in the hands of the Conservative party.* * * * At the bottom I thought I perceived a desire to put an end to the war, *even at the risk of losing the Southern States altogether.*"

It will be seen from this that MCCLELLAN was chosen by the "Conservatives" as their champion three years ago, when they were actually seeking by every means in their power not to bring the war to a successful issue, *but to stop it altogether at any cost*; and while they were actually engaged in negotiations with the Minister of a hostile foreign Power, "with a view," to use a phrase like one of their own, to "ultimate intervention;" that intervention to take place, however, only when they themselves were in possession of the Government. So that they have not adopted a peace platform to-day, because, as they say, "the experiment of restoring the Union by war" has, after four years' trial, proved "a failure," inasmuch as they were determined to have unconditional peace if they could, and were engaged in treasonable intrigues to procure it, before the experiment of war had been tried at all. We presume that if they succeed in November in putting their candidate in the White House, they will at once proceed to carry out the programme which they sketched out to Lord LYONS so long ago, and reopen their negotiations with him for English intervention.

The spectacle of "Conservative leaders" arranging with Lord RUSSELL the terms of the partition of the Union, and driving LINCOLN's "dishonored subordinates," GRANT, SHERMAN, FARRAGUT, and the like, into merited obscurity; would be a pleasing and inspiriting one for the nation which has done and endured so much. And yet, if the names of some of the very men who foreshadowed to Lord LYONS this iniquitous arrangement are not actually on the list of the great lights of the Chicago Convention, and even on the list of those who have been delegated to inform Gen. MCCLELLAN of his nomination, we are greatly mistaken; and we are greatly mistaken, too, if the country does not before very long make arrangements to have their names held in everlasting and odious remembrance.

PERSONAL.—The arrival of Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH in this country presents the occasion for our citizens to show their respect, either in a public or informal manner, as may be most agreeable to the distinguished visitor, for the character of an Englishman who has stood by the cause of liberty and Union for the United States, from the first outbreak of the insurrection. Prof. SMITH, we need not tell our readers, belongs to the same body of English Liberals which embraces the Mills, the Forsters, the Brights and the Cobdens, who have been able to look at this struggle, free from those insular prejudices which have narrowed the vision of so many of their countrymen. And it would be a satisfaction, we feel assured, to very many of our loyal citizens, to tender him a cordial greeting, and bid him a pleasant sojourn.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 4.

THE NAVAL ENLISTMENTS IN BROOKLYN.

Messrs. ODELL and KALBFLEISCH, Representatives in Congress from Brooklyn, accompanied by a committee from the Common Council of that city, waited upon the Secretary of War yesterday, upon the question of allowing the credit of naval enlistments, upon the quota assigned to that city to be raised by draft, and were assured that such would be the case, and that in all cases, whenever it appeared that men had been regularly enlisted in the navy, such enlistment would be considered and credited in making up the quota from that district. It is understood that this rule will apply to New-York City as well, and that any error in apportionments will be corrected upon the same basis.

MORE UNION DOCUMENT.

In addition to the documents heretofore indicated, the Union Congressional Committee will soon issue the following: First, "The Doctrine of the Copperheads North and the Rebels South Identical;" second, "Rebel Terms of Peace;" third, "Can the Country Pay the Expenses of the War?" fourth, "The Constitution Upheld and Maintained;" fifth, Peace, to be Enduring, "Must be Conquered;" sixth, "A History of the Cruelties and Atrocities of the Rebellion;" seventh, "Evidences of the Copperhead Conspiracy in the Northwest;" eighth, "War Votes in the Present Congress."

Orders accompanied by money will be filed at once. Address Hon. JAMES HARLAN, Washington, D. C.

ISSUES OF CURRENCY TO NATIONAL BANKS.

The issues of currency to National Banks for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 3, were two millions, eighteen thousand two hundred dollars; total to date, forty-five millions four hundred and seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

HOW THE SOLDIERS WILL VOTE.

In one of the Annapolis hospitals, where there are 300 wounded officers, a vote was taken yesterday for President, with the following result: LINCOLN, 237; MCCLELLAN, 32; FREMONT, 27. The remainder were absent or too ill to vote.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers occurred in the Washington hospitals to-day: Wm. Sylaback, A, One Hundred and Fifty-second; Edw. Leach, A, Ninth Cavalry; John Howard, Gilbert Newman, B, Twenty-first Cavalry; John Parker, K, Thirty-ninth Cavalry. The following were reported yesterday: Wm. Loomis, Fiftieth Engineers; Geo. Lindsley, E, Fifteenth Engineers; John Mattenberger, Sixth Heavy Artillery; R. Hardendorf, E, One Hundred and Ninth; Asa L. Brown, L, Tenth Cavalry.

It may be considered a settled fact that New-York City will escape the draft by credit on naval enlistments.

THE RE-ENLISTMENT OF OFFICERS.

Some time ago a circular was issued by the War Department, requiring that all officers promoted should reënlist for three years, before receiving their commissions. This has caused much dissatisfaction among many officers, who will not accept their commissions on these terms. The whole matter has, in consequence, been referred to Gen. GRANT.

DESPERATE CONDITION OF THE REBELS.

A Union officer, lately released from prison at Macon, Ga., gives a vivid description of the desperate measures to which the rebels have resorted to reinforce HOOD. Besides conscripting everybody, they have put into the ranks all the unarmed employes, including even hospital stewards. To supply the places of the latter, women have been conscripted; and every house in Macon has had a certain number of sick and wounded billeted upon it.

CONSUL AT CURACOA.

JAMES JASON, of Connecticut, has been appointed Consul at Curacoa, vice D. E. SOMES, declined.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 4.

LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

The statement is made on official information that legal-tender five per cent. coupon Treasury notes will be received, and accrued interest allowed, in payment of subscriptions to the new loan of 1881. It is deemed necessary to correct erroneous inferences drawn from a similar but an incomplete circular, which has been published in some of the newspapers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions of the 7-30 loan, as reported to the Treasury Department yesterday, amount to $410,000, and to the 10-40 loan $81,000.

PAYING THE SOLDIERS.

Two-thirds of the Army of the Potomac have recently been paid to the 30th of June, and the remainder will soon be similarly satisfied.

THE SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF 1881.

It is understood that the bonds for the balance of the six per cent. loan of 1881, now offered to public competition, are all printed and ready for delivery. Persons intending to bid will therefore do well to address their proposals to the Treasury Department, without the intervention of third parties.

INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GERMANIA AT THIS PORT

THE BLOCKADE-RUNNING BUSINESS.

Renewal of the Disturbances in Oran—Outrages by the Tribes

The steamship *Germania*, from Southampton, on the 24th, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are not as late by two days as those by the *Caledonia*, but furnish the following additional items of interest:

ENGLAND.

The blockade-running steamer *Coquette*, from Wilmington, arrived at Nassau on July 5.

Intelligence from Bermuda of Aug. 2 says: The steamers *City of Washington*, with 853 bales of cotton; the *Falcon*, with 1,025 bales; the *Mary Celestia*, with 683 bales; the *North Heath*, with 890 bales; the *Wando*, with 629 bales, and the *Chicora*, with 619 bales, arrived here between the 26th and 30th of July. The steamer *Lilian*, from Wilmington, arrived July 13; the brig *Excelsior*, from New-York, arrived on the 25th; the *Time*, from New-York, arrived at Bermuda on the 25th of July.

Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTILDE have been staying at Edinburgh and Glasgow during the last week.

The London *Star* says: "Col. CHARRAS left Brussels for America. His destination is said to be the headquarters of the Federal army commanded by GRANT."

FRANCE.

The Princess CZARTORISKA died on the 19th of August.

The King of Spain has visited Queen CHRISTINA, who came to Paris on the 19th.

His Majesty will leave for Bayonne and Pampeluna.

The *Constitutionnel* contradicts the rumor that the Emperor will shortly make a journey to Ostend.

A telegraph from Marseilles says:

"The rumors of fresh disturbances having taken place in Oran are confirmed. SI MOHAMMED has raised the tribes of Sarbas and several other districts of Boghar. They have committed acts of incendiarism and assassination, cut the telegraph wires and pillaged several caravanserais. The other districts of Oran and Constantine are tranquil. The troops have established a cordon, confining the insurrection and preventing any reinforcements reaching it."

A telegram from Paris, of Aug. 22, says:

"Monsignor DE MERODE has embarked on board the packet which is expected to arrive at Marseilles from Civita Vecchia this evening. He comes to Paris, where he will remain a few days."

A telegram from Bayonne, of Aug. 22, says:

"The King of Spain arrived here to-day. The Emperor and Empress received Prince METTERNICH to-day. The Prince will leave for Johannesberg on the 31st."

The *Times* Paris correspondent says:

"The accounts from Lyons are very unsatisfactory. The silk manufacturers have not only lost their best customers by the civil war in America, but they labor under the disadvantage of paying a high price for the raw material.

The rise in the price of sugar made further progress at Marseilles, last week, under the influence of unfavorable accounts of the beet-root crops.

The wheat crop is all gathered in the neighborhood of Paris, after some difficulty, in consequence of a great part having been laid, and, further, on account of the great heat. Several farmers have already begun to thrash their corn, and they appear to be satisfied with the produce. The quality is good, the grain is round and well filled, and the weight varies from 76 to 80 kilos the hectolitre.

Although there was very little wheat offered for sale in the Paris Corn market last week, the supply was greater than the demand, and the price fell 50 centimes to 1f. the 120 kilos.

Bakers' flour, which was quoted a week since at from 47f. to 52f. may now be bought at 46f. to 51f.

The Paris Bourse closed flat on Monday. Rentes 66f. 35 centimes.

The Federal corvette *Iroquois* entered Havre on Thursday. At the opening of the port the corvette fired a salute of twenty-one guns, having the French flag hoisted at her mizenmast. The guns of the citadel answered the salute."

RUSSIA.

According to a Russian Imperial decree, the palatinate of Augustown will be incorporated with Russia on the 27th, but remain under the administration of a Polish governor.

GERMANY.

A telegram from Vienna of Aug. 20, says: "The King of Prussia arrived here to-day, and was received at the railway station by the Emperor. His Majesty proceeded to the Palace of Schonbrunn."

A dispatch from Hamburgh, of Aug. 20, says: "The occupation of Holstein by the Prussians and Austrians appears to be decided upon. Gen. GALLENZ, the Commander of the Austrian troops, has arrived at Altona, and is making the necessary preparations."

PRINCE HUMBERT.

A dispatch from Hamburg, of Aug. 22, says: "The Crown Prince HUMBERT of Italy, under the name of Count MONZA, with a numerous suite, has left for Lubeck, on his journey to Copenhagen."

A telegram from Lubeck says that the Crown Prince HUMBERT had arrived at that place.

Mr. Gilmore in Reply to Mr. Benjamin.

In a circular of the State Department of the (so-called) Confederate States, which is addressed to the Commissioner to the Continent under the date of Aug. 25, 1864, and published generally in the Northern papers, I notice that Mr. J. P. Benjamin, "Secretary of State," etc., gives a statement of an interview between himself, Mr. Jefferson Davis, Col. James F. Jaques and myself, which took place at Richmond on the night of the 17th of July last. From, it may be, the lapse of time, or an infirm memory, Mr. Benjamin has fallen into some errors of fact in this circular, and with a view to eliminating the truth, I propose to notice very briefly a few of his statements.

The main fact which Mr. Benjamin labors to establish, and which runs through his whole narrative, and to bring out which appears to have been his motive in publishing his circular, is this; that Col. Jaques and myself visited Richmond, "as messengers for Mr. Lincoln, for the purpose of agreeing with the President (Davis) as to the proper mode of inaugurating a formal negotiation for peace, charged by Mr. Lincoln with authority for stating his own views, and receiving those of President Davis."

To prove this he quotes a note which Lieut.-Gen. Grant wrote to Gen. Lee, a letter which Col. Jaques and I wrote to him, and a lengthy conversation which he states occurred between himself and ourselves on the occasion, when (in my published report) I speak of having found him—"a short, plump, oily little man in black—in the northwest room of the 'United States' Custom-house."

The note of Gen. Grant, as Mr. Benjamin quotes it, is as follows:

Headquarters Armies of the United States,
City Point, Va., July 8, 1864.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate Forces near Petersburgh, Va.:

General: I would request that Col. James F. Jaques, Seventy-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and J. R. Gilmore, Esq., be allowed to meet Col. Robert Ould, Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, at such place between the lines of the two armies as you may designate. The object of the meeting is legitimate with the duties of Col. Ould, as Commissioner.

If not consistent for you to grant the request here asked, I would beg that this be referred to President Davis for his action.

Requesting as early an answer to this communication as you may find it convenient to make, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A.

The request to refer our application to President Davis, in a certain contingency, I explain at the close of this article; the remainder of this note, certainly, cannot, by the most violent distortion, be construed to give color to Mr. Benjamin's assertion.

The note in which we asked for an interview with Mr. Davis, as Mr. Benjamin quotes it, differs from the one I have published, and which I copied *verbatim* from the original draught I made within ten minutes of the time we delivered the note to Judge Ould. I quote the two below, and it will be evident that one or the other has gone through a process which has materially modified its tone and meaning:

GILMORE'S VERSION.	BENJAMIN'S VERSION.
Spotswood House, Richmond, Va., July 17, 1864.	Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va., July 17, 1864.
Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, &c.:	*Hon J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, Confederate States of America:*
Dear Sir: The undersigned respectfully solicit an interview with President Davis.	Dear Sir: The undersigned, James F. Jaques, of Illinois, and James R. Gilmore, of Massachusetts, most respectfully solicit an interview with President Davis.
They visit Richmond only as private citizens, and have no official character or authority; but they are acquainted with the views of the United States Government, and with the sentiments of the Northern people relative to an adjustment of the differences existing between the North and the South, and earnestly hope that a free interchange of views between President Davis and themselves may open the way to such *officia* negotiations as will result in restoring PEACE to the two sections of our distracted country.	They visit Richmond as private citizens, and have no official character or authority; but they are fully possessed of the views of the United States Government relative to an adjustment of the differences now existing between the North and South, and have little doubt that a free interchange of views between President Davis and themselves would open the way to such *official* negotiations as would ultimate in restoring PEACE to the two sections of our distracted country.
They, therefore, ask an interview with the President, and awaiting your reply, are	They therefore ask an interview with the President, and awaiting your reply, are
Truly and respectfully yours,	Most truly and respectfully, Your obedient servants,
JAMES F. JAQUES, of Illinois, JAMES R. GILMORE, of Massachusetts.	JAS. F. JAQUES, JAS. R. GILMORE.

But *neither* of these documents affords the shadow of a support for Mr. Benjamin's assertion. They both *expressly disclaim* our being in Richmond in any representative capacity whatever. The Secretary's assertion, therefore, must rest, if it has any foundation at all, on remarks made by us in the conversation which occurred at the before-mentioned interview. Mr. Benjamin's report of the material parts of that conversation is as follows:

"After perusing the letter, (the one above quoted,) I invited Col. Ould to conduct the writers to my office, and on their arrival stated to them that they must be conscious they could not be admitted to an interview with the President without informing me more fully of the object of their mission, and satisfying me that they came by request of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Gilmore replied that they came unofficially, but with the knowledge and at the desire of Mr. Lincoln; * * * * * * and admitted that proposals ought to come from the North, and that they were prepared to make these proposals by Mr. Lincoln's authority.

I again insisted on some evidence that they came from Mr. Lincoln, and in order to satisfy me, Mr. Gilmore referred to the fact that permission for their coming through our lines had been asked officially by Gen. Grant in a letter to Gen. Lee, and that Gen. Grant in that letter had asked that this request should be referred to President Davis. Mr. Gilmore then showed me a card, written and signed by Mr. Lincoln, requesting Gen. Grant to aid Mr. Gilmore and friend in passing through his lines into the Confederacy.

Col. Jaques then said that the terms of peace which they would offer to the President would be honorable to the Confederacy; that they did not desire that the Confederacy should adopt any other terms, but would be glad to have my promise, as they gave theirs, that their visit should be kept a profound secret if it failed to result in peace; that it would not be just that either party shold seek any advantage by divulging the fact of their overture for peace, if unsuccessful. I assented to this request, and then rising said: 'Do I understand you to state distinctly that you come as messengers from Mr. Lincoln for the purpose of agreeing with the President as to the proper mode of inaugurating a formal negotiation for peace, charged by Mr. Lincoln with authority for stating his own views and receiving those of President Davis?' Both answered in the affirmative."

These remarks made, according to Mr. Benjamin's own statement, within an hour after we addressed the before quoted note to him, entirely contradict all that we said in that note (even in his own version of it,) and can Mr. Benjamin expect the "Commissioner to the Continent," or anybody else, to believe that two gentlemen, whom he asserts Mr. Lincoln selected as his representatives in so important a business as the making of peace in a great war, would so completely stultify themselves as to make such verbal statements in the face of what they had just written? I think not.

It might be discourteous to state that Mr. Benjamin has willfully misrepresented the whole of this conversation. I will, therefore, merely say that while reporting it his imagination got the better of his memory. To sustain this assertion, I will simply notice one of his statements. He says:

"Mr. Gilmore then showed me a card written and signed by Mr. Lincoln, requesting Gen. Grant to aid Mr. Gilmore and his friend in passing through his lines to the Confederacy."

Now, this asserted act of mine was simply an *impossibility*. The card referred to was addressed by President Lincoln to Gen. Grant, and was delivered by me to the latter gentleman nine days prior to this interview. It has not been in my possession, nor have I seen it since I delivered it to Gen. Grant. How, then, *could* I have shown it to Mr. Benjamin? The said card was published in the Boston *Transcript* of July 22, and was pretty extensively copied into the newspapers of the North. The "Secretary of State of the Confederate States" undoubtedly thus learned of its existence. He did not learn of it from either Col. Jaques or myself, for neither of us alluded to it in any way whatever.

Mr. Benjamin's memory has played him false in regard to this entire conversation. I made none of the remarks he attributed to me, in fact *I did not say ten words during the whole interview*. The conversation was altogether between Mr. Benjamin and Col. Jaques, and though I sat within three feet of him and heard every word he said, I did not hear Col. Jaques make *any* of the remarks that Mr. Benjamin attributes to him. He *could* not have made the request that our visit should be kept a "profound secret," for he is a man of truth and good faith, and the express understanding between him and me, before we entered the rebel lines, was, that if we failed in paving the way for peace negotiations, *I* should inform the public *why* we did fail. No request for secrecy was made by either party. All that was said on that subject was said subsequently by Mr. Davis, and was in these words; "I give you leave to proclaim it (what he had said) from every house-top in the South." What actually passed, and *all* that passed, during this interview, was as follows:

Tee Secretary, as Judge Ould introduced us, took our hands and said:

"I am glad, very glad, to meet you, gentlemen. I have read your note, and"—bowing to me—"the open letter you bring from ——. Your errand commands my respect and sympathy. Pray be seated."

As we took the proffered seats, the Colonel, drawing off his "duster," and displaying his uniform, said:

"We thank you for this cordial reception, Mr. Benjamin. We trust you will be as glad to hear us as you are to see us."

"No doubt I shall be, for you come to talk of peace. Peace is what we all want."

"It is, indeed; and for that reason we are here to see Mr. Davis. Can we see him, sir?"

"Do you bring any overtures to him from your Government?"

"No, Sir. We bring no overtures and have no authority from our Government. We state that in our note. We would be glad, however, to know what terms will be acceptable to Mr. Davis. If they at all harmonize with Mr. Lincoln's views, we will report them to him and so open the door for official negotiations."

"Are you acquainted with Mr. Lincoln's views?"

"One of us is, fully."

"Did Mr. Lincoln, *in any way*, authorize you to come here?"

"No, Sir. We came with his pass, but not by his request. We say distinctly, we have no official or unofficial authority. We come as men and Christians, not as diplomatists, hoping, in a frank talk with Mr. Davis, to discover some way by which this war may be stopped."

"Well, gentlemen, I will repeat what you say to the President, and if he follows my advice—and I think he will—he will meet you. He will be at church this afternoon; so suppose you call here at 9 this evening. If anything should occur in the meantime to prevent his seeing you, I will let you know through Judge Ould."

This conversation I took down within seventy hours after it occurred, and I could have had no possible motive to misrepresent it. Mr. Benjamin has attempted to report it *thirty eight days* after it happened, and he evidently had a "case" to make out. That case is, that Mr. Lincoln, by sending *quasi* ambassadors to Mr. Davis, has, in a manner, recognized the "Southern Confederacy." It would not be "diplomatic" to say that Mr. Benjamin's report is false and mine is true, but I think simple truth will stand anywhere against adroit "diplomacy," and am willing the "Commissioner to the Continent" and "the rest of mankind" shall judge between Mr. Benjamin's statement and my own.

But the Secretary's memory served him better in his narrative of our interview with Mr. Davis. It is true he lets his desire to make of us what we were not color his report of this as well as of the other interview, and he fails to repeat, or even to allude, to a large part of the conversation on that occasion; but the essential, and what seems to me most important portion of Mr. Davis' remarks, he gives in much stronger and more emphatic language than I have reported it.

He says that Mr. Davis "stated that if they (Jaques and Gilmore) were themselves so unacquainted with the form of their own Government as to make such propositions, (propositions to leave the questions at issue between the North and the South to decision by ballot of the whole people,) Mr. Lincoln ought to have known, when giving them his views, that it was out of the power of the Confederate Government to act on the subject of the domestic institutions of the several States, each State having exclusive jurisdiction on that point, still less to commit the decision of such a question to the vote of a foreign people; that the separation of the States was an accomplished fact; that he had no authority to receive proposals for negotiation except by virtue of his office as President of an independent Confederacy, and on this basis alone must proposals be made to him."

With the exception of the allusion to Mr. Lincoln (which Mr. Davis did not make,) these remarks are, *in substance*, correctly reported. The tone of discourtesy, however, which Mr. Benjamin makes pervade them, does injustice to Mr. Davis.

In regard to this whole matter I will add, that with Mr. Benjamin's circular before me, I have carefully reread what I have written in respect to the interview with him, that with Mr. Davis, and the attending circumstances, and that no part of my whole narrative can be altered or amended, and leave it consistent with the truth.

In my published report I have, as explicitly as language can do it, disclaimed having, in any way, acted for Mr. Lincoln; but I will repeat, that neither Col. Jaques nor myself had any official or unofficial authority from the President; that we were not requested or authorized to express his views, opinions or desires to Mr. Davis or to any one else; that our "mission to Richmond" was initiated and executed solely on our own private account and responsibility, and that we have uniformly and always said so both inside and outside of the rebel lines.

Mr. Lincoln gave me a pass. It read as follows:

Allow J. R. Gilmore and friend to pass, with ordinary baggage, to Gen. Grant at his headquarters.
A. LINCOLN.

He also gave me a note to Gen. Grant. That read as follows:

Will Gen. Grant allow J. R. Gilmore and friend to pass our lines, with ordinary baggage, and go South. A. LINCOLN.

And that is all that the President did, or wrote, or said, or caused to be done, or written, or said in relation to this whole matter.

So much for Mr. Benjamin's circular. I will now add a few words to relieve that gentleman from the flood of billingsgate which is being poured upon him by the Richmond editors, because, as they assert, "on the introduction of a nameless Yankee friend, Mr. ——, he (Mr. B.) received two spies, and procured them an interview with the President."

The *Examiner* "greatly desires to know what Yankee has commissioned spies into our lines, assured them handsome treatment and access to the President," &c. Now, Mr. *Examiner*, it wasn't a Yankee at all, nor was it a Mr.; it was simply a Madam—a near relative of Mr. Davis, now residing at the North. Her letter was addressed to Mr. Davis, not to Mr. Benjamin, and it no doubt secured to me the courtesy and kindness I received at the hands of the rebel President.

Furthermore, Mr. Benjamin did not procure us access to Mr. Davis. Our letter to the Secretary was requested by Judge Ould, as he expressed it, "as a matter of form." We know when it was written, and we knew, four days before we left Washington, that Mr. Davis would receive us.

The facts about this are simply as follows: A prominent citizen of the Confederacy, who desires peace even at the sacrifice of Slavery, met Col. Jaques at Petersburgh a year ago. They have corresponded since, and when, in May last, the Colonel decided to visit the Confederacy again, he wrote that gentleman, who at once communicated the Colonel's intention to Mr. Davis, and asked if he would see him. Mr. Davis replied that he would, and suggested that the gentleman should make his way to Baltimore and escort Col. Jaques through the lines. The gentleman met Col. Jaques in Baltimore late in June, but the Colonel objected to entering Rebeldom by the back door. The Southerner then said, "Go the front. Have a flag sent to Lee. Ask to meet Judge Ould. I will at once return to Richmond and see that everything works smoothly."

For that reason I secured Mr. Lincoln's pass to the front. For that reason, when Gen. Grant said to me, "I don't believe the rebels will receive you. They have not answered a flag for a month. However, I will send one. I shall have to address Gen. Lee. Shall I say you want to meet Judge Ould?" I said to him: "If you please; and suppose you add that if there appears to Lee any objection to Ould's meeting us, you would like to have him refer our request to Jeff. Davis."* And for that reason Gen. Grant inserted in his note to Gen. Lee the clause: "If not consistent for you to grant the request here asked, I would beg that this be referred to President Davis for his action;" on which clause Mr. Benjamin has attempted to build so much.

I have been under no pledge of secrecy as to these facts, but there have been reasons why I have not heretofore thought best to disclose them. Their present publication seems to be necessary to shield Mr. Benjamin (!), and to show, conclusively, that our "mission to Richmond" was altogether on our own account and responsibility.

Since writing the above, I notice a paragraph, copied from the *National Republican*, in which the editor of that paper says: "We are authorized and requested" to state various things about "the Gilmore-Jaques mission." All of these things I believe to be correct, except the statements that Gen. Lee gave us "a safe conduct to Richmond and return," and that "the President, after repeated solicitations, consented to give Messrs. Gilmore and Jaques a pass through our military lines."

The Washington editor must have misunderstood Mr. Lincoln on these last points. He could not have made the statements, for they are not true. We had no safe conduct from Gen. Lee. The President did not communicate with Col. Jaques at all. I asked him but *once* for a pass, and promptly, and with no hesitation, he gave it—as promptly, probably, as he would have given it to *any* one he was glad to be rid of. I do not mean the President shall be hanged for any of my sins, and I do not want to be hanged for any of his, therefore I make this unimportant correction.

JAMES R. GILMORE.

Boston, Sept. 3, 1864.

**Down in Tennessee*, page 254.

Copperhead Ideas of McClellan.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, a paper edited by an alien, in the service of the French Empire, sends up the following choice opinion of McClellan:

"McClellan is really a new man. For more than two years past *he has not taken part in the inhuman war commenced by the Burnsides, the Hookers and the Shermans.* His name is not connected with any of those odious measures of the Administration; and the first great violation of the Constitution, *the Emancipation Proclamation, made him sheathe his sword.* Obliged to fight, he has, however, never sullied his name by any of those exterminating and savage expeditions *which have dishonored Sherman, Kilpatrick and Butler.* He belongs to that school of Generals who can yet look upon the Confederates as countrymen, *while most of the Generals now in the service hardly look upon them as human beings.*"

Excursion of the Veterans of 1812.—The Veterans of the War of 1812 will have an excursion on Tuesday, Sept. 6, for the benefit of their sick and for the burial of their dead in their burial-ground, at Cypress Hill, where are interred a large number of the old patriots whose ages range from 70 to 109 years. The old defenders appeal to the present generation to assist them in their laudable object. The steamer on which the party will embark will leave the different landings as follows: North Fourth-street, Williamsburgh, 7 o'clock, A. M.; Broome-street, New-York, 7¼; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8; Peck Slip, New-York, 8¼; Twentieth-street, North River, 8¾, and Spring-street, New-York, at 9¼, where she will take in tow the barge *May Flower*, which will lay at the last-mentioned place to receive passengers from seven to nine o'clock. The party will proceed to Myer's Grove, Chelsea, Staten Island.

The Western Telegraph Lines and the Storm

Cincinnati, Sunday, Sept. 4.

The lines were down south of Louisville last night, and all down between here and Louisville to-day.

FROM CHICAGO.

A Union Demonstration—The Peace Men—The Campaign in Illinois.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Friday, Sept. 2.

Following closely upon the heels of the Democratic Convention, came a grand demonstration of the Union men of the city, who assembled in mass meeting, in Metropolitan Hall, last evening. The principal speakers were Drake, of St. Louis, Kasson, of Iowa, and Wentworth, of Chicago. In strong contrast with the treasonable harangues which have moved our indignation during the past week, were the speeches of these gentlemen. I shall not attempt even a sketch report, as anything like a readable one would be too long. The sentiments of all were loyalty and patriotism eloquently expressed. The "Copperhead" orators who infested our city during the sitting of the convention were dealt with in scathing terms. At the same time an immense gathering in the Court-house Square was being addressed by several gentlemen—among who was Dr. Brainard, a leading, but disgusted Democrat. The greatest enthusiasm, and, for a city gathering, the meetings were among the largest ever held in Chicago. The action and the speeches of the "Democracy in convention assembled" appears to have put new energy into the loyal masses.

It is strange that men who, otherwise sensible and intelligent, and who, if left to the promptings of their own judgment, would be patriotic, can listen without disgust, much less with approval, to the falsehood and causeless vituperation which run through all the speeches delivered by those connected with the Democratic Convention. But the blindness and madness of party knows no limits.

Messrs. Drake and Kasson are doing good service in the Union cause. The spirit and determination manifested by the Democratic Convention should admonish every loyal man that he has a duty to perform in this campaign which he may not neglect. All that money can do—and Belmont, Richmond and others will bleed freely—all that desperate energy in a bad cause can do, will be done in aid of the rebellion and for the overthrow of the Administration, and with it the Union—for the leading men know that peace can only come through subjugation or disunion. This branch of the question was ably handled last evening, and the sophistry and dishonesty of the opposition fully shown up, and shown, too, in such clear light that "he who runs may read."

The campaign in this State is getting lively, and huge public meetings are becoming the order of the day. Gen. Oglesby is now canvassing the northern counties, and the spirit of 1860 is again beginning to manifest itself.

There was quite a spirited contest in this city yesterday for delegates to the convention for nominating a candidate for Congress. The candidates were Postmaster J. S. Scripps and Hon. John Wentworth. It is understood that the latter has secured the convention. The withdrawal of Mr. Arnold is regretted by the better portion of the party.

The interest excited by the Democratic Convention seems to have nearly subsided. As I predicted in the beginning, there was no serious disturbance. In fact, it is remarkable that there should not have been more, considering the character of the crowd that was here. Perhaps the suspicions entertained in regard to their supposed designs put them upon their good behavior.

The authorities took every precaution to preven difficulty, and to suppress any outbreak should it occur. Mayor Sherman, some three weeks ago, applied for two guns to fire the salutes. He was told that he would not be permitted to have the control of them, but that an artillery company would fire the salutes, which was done. During the sittings of the Convention four hundred revolvers arrived, directed to one of the delegates. The Provost-Marshal got wind of their coming, seized them, and placed them in Camp Douglas for safe keeping.

It was announced, at one time, that McClellan's baggage had arrived, and that, of course, he would soon be here. Curiosity was on tiptoe, and considerable excitement prevailed. At length the report was traced to a wag who had seen a car load of *shovels* and *spades* unladen at one of the depots.

The public suffered one disappointment. After Fernando Wood had made such an extensive spread in New-York, and especially at Syracuse, there was much curiosity to see and hear him. But after the first day or two he slunk away, and scarcely anything was heard of him or from him. Dean Richmond and Belmont had completely floored him. He may loom up large in the Sixth Ward of New-York, but at the Democratic National Convention he figured less than a cypher. His glory has departed—his power is gone. Vallandigham has got the inside track, and he will have to do something and get sent to the penitentiary, and thus become a lion, before he will be able to recover the lead. I fear Fernando was not pleased with the results, either in the New-York delegation or in the convention. But in this matter Vallandigham didn't fare much better, only that he had the pit and the groundlings.

There was an attempt at mutiny among the rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas last evening, but the disturbance was quelled before it fairly came to a head.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

"The Human Face Divine."—What of th. -eatures? A long nose, a short nose, a blunt nose, or a sharp nose. What does it indicate? Blue eyes, gray eyes, black eyes; auburn hair, brown hair, black hair, red hair, cheeks, chins, lips with dimples in them; what do they signify? See September No. *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, only 20 cents by first post. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

"The Human Face Divine."—What of the Features? A Long Nose, a Short Nose, a Blunt Nose, or a Sharp Nose. What does it indicate? Blue Eyes, Gray Eyes, Black Eyes; Auburn Hair, Brown Hair, Black Hair, Red Hair, Cheeks, Chins, Lips with dimples in them; what do they signify? See the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, Sept. No., 20 cents, or $2 a year. Published by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

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Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Volunteers for the Army should not leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Sores, Scurvy, Wounds, Small-pox, Fevers and Bowel Complaints these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 744 B'dway, N.Y.; 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Green-st., Boston. Address the inventor only and avoid imposition.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.

Lyons Pure
OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,
by the dozen or barrel. This article is said to equal French Brandy, and at present cost of importation is sold at one-third the price.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething. Cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind colic.

A Sure Cure for Hernia, or Rupture.
WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS,"
WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS,"
Is the only TRUSS in the WORLD that cures this dangerous disease. It is made on a new principle from all others—LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY—no pressure on the BACK or cord. This Truss, with the application of our HERNIA LOTION, is WARRANTED to CURE the most obstinate cases. Pamphlets free for a stamp.
GREGORY & CO.,
No. 609 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Bristo—Holder.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Rockwell, Mr. George F. Bristo and Mrs. Louisa N. Holder, both of the City of New-York.

Howe—Grant.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, by Rev. George J. Geer, D. D., of St. Timothy's Church, Samuel O. Howe, of New-York, and Maria W., youngest daughter of Alexander Grant, Esq., of Mount Vernon.

Hunter—Sherwood.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, at the Church of the Pilgrims, by Rev. Dr. Storrs, William R. Hunter and Kate A. Sherwood, both of Brooklyn.

Knap—Day.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, in the Presbyterian Church, Catskill, N. Y., by Rev. James R. Boyd, Joseph M. Knap, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and Sophie H. Day, eldest daughter of the late Edgar B. Day, of the former place.

Russell—Wheeler.—At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. Clarke, Mr. S. N. Russell, of the firm of S. N. & C. Russell, of Pittsfield, Mass., and Miss Carrie A., youngest daughter of H. A. Wheeler, Esq., of Chatham, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

Brown.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, at 4:20 P. M., of heart disease, Emily, youngest daughter of William J. and Emily Brown, in the 17th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family will please attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the house of her parents, No. 198 West 31st st., on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Cook.—At Pleasant Valley, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 4, Rev. Russel S. Cook.

Notice of funeral in afternoon papers.

Ferguson.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, Robert B. Ferguson, only son of Robert B. and Mary M. Ferguson, aged 2 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 160 Division-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Lent.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, Theodore F., Jr., son of Theodore F. and Mary Lent, aged 15 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1 P. M., from No. 23 Woodhull-st., South Brooklyn.

Manning.—At Pontiac, Mich., on Wednesday, Aug. 31, Hon. Randolph Manning.

Massa.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, Charles F., only child of Ferdinand N. and Elizabeth J. Massa, aged 4 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 2?5 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

Pratt.—On Sunday, Sept. 4, Willie N., only child of George N. and Sarah E. Pratt.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Parker.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, at Tarrytown, Blanche, infant daughter of Anna and Frederick J. Parker, aged 1 year and 4 days.

Funeral will take place Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 208 West 29th-st.

Seaman.—At White Plains, Westchester County, on Sunday morning, Sept 4, Mary Bessie, only daughter of Henry J. and Adeline L. Seaman, aged 16 years and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Sept 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 45 9th-st., New-York, without further notice.

Smith.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 3, William Tyng Smith, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 5th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 21 Schermerhorn-st.

Wakeman.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, David Wakeman, aged 28 years and 19 days.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 286 West 43d-st., this day, (Monday,) at 5 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment on Tuesday morning.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA,
AND
REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1863.

In presenting to the public another volume of the Annual Cyclopædia, containing the record of the most turbulent year which the country has witnessed, no efforts have been spared to secure its completeness and accuracy, and to preserve it free from every mark of partisanship.

The principles adopted in the previous years have taken effect, and many new and most important questions arose under them, and were discussed during 1863; such as confiscation, emancipation, indemnity, official and pecuniary, the relations of the insurrectionary States to the Union, personal liberty, martial law, prize, the liability of Great Britain for damages done by the *Alabama*, &c., &c.

These discussions are embraced in its contents, together with the important civil and political measures of the Federal and State Governments; an accurate and minute history of the struggles of the great armies and their battles, illustrated with maps and plans of actions taken from official copies; the debates of the Federal and Confederate Congresses; financial measures of the Government, commerce, &c., &c.; the proceedings in the Confederate States to maintain the war and establish their Government; also, all the exciting movements in foreign countries; the development in the physical sciences; the progress of literature; mechanical inventions and improvements; the stupendous enterprises of the Government connected with the war, such as hospitals for the army, the manufacture of ordnance, and the trade regulations in insurrectionary districts; the present statistics of the religious denominations, and biographical sketches of the eminent persons deceased in 1863, &c.

The contents are arranged in an alphabetical order, and accompanied by a most complete Index. The volume is in the style of the New American Cyclopædia, and will match the vols. for 1861 and 1862 of this annual. The work is published exclusively by subscription, and is elegant and substantial.

PRICE AND STYLE OF BINDING OF EACH ANNUAL VOLUME, 1861, 1862, 1863.

In Cloth	$5 00
In Sheep	6 00
In Half Mor	6 50
In Half Rus	7 50
In Full Mor	9 00
In Full Rus	9 00

And to insure a uniform price and regularity in the delivery of the volume to subscribers in all parts of the country, local agents are appointed in all the cities and principal towns in the States and Territories.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, N. Y.
A GOOD AGENT WANTED.

THEODORE BLISS & Co.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Beg the attention of the Trade, Professors, and Teachers to the present retail prices of the following books:

Prof. DANA'S TEXT BOOK OF GEOLOGY	$2 00
Prof. DANA'S MANUAL OF GEOLOGY, 814 pages, with chart and one thousand illustrations	5 00
Prof. SILLIMAN'S PRINCIPLES OF PHYSICS	3 50
Prof. SILLIMAN'S PRINCIPLES OF CHEMISTRY	2 00
GREENFIELD'S GREEK TESTAMENT, with Lexicon	2 00
LOVELL'S UNITED STATES SPEAKER, new edition	1 50
LOVELL'S SCHOOL DIALOGUES	1 50

The high position conceded to Profs. Dana and Silliman, by scientists in Europe as well as America, will commend their respective Text Books to all interested in the science of which they treat

IMMENSE PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.
1,000 standard works, half-calf half-price.
10,000 stereoscopic pictures, colored, at our price.
100,000 books, Freemasonry, Theology, Science, &c., at your price.
500,000 engravings, photographic cards, &c., at any price.
LEGGAT & BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

TO GENTLEMEN.
FALL GOODS just opened, for FULL DRESS and WALKING SUITS, among which are an invoice of
SCOTCH HEATHERS.
Our Fall styles of garments are now ready.
JOHN W. McKINLEY,
No. 556 Broadway, east side, cor. Prince-st., and opposite Ball, Black & Co.'s store.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS,
Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen to two hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NECKLACES FOR MISSES.
Two, Three, Five, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Thirty Dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.
Just received, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty to Seventy-five dollars a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

It is a National Savings Bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle: $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

DR. SCHENCK,
OF
PHILADELPHIA,
will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., to examine the lungs of consumptives with his Respirometer, for which he charges three dollars, but all advice free. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills will cure consumption, and frequently in its advanced stages, but it is always best to not put it off too late. He always has a fresh supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

A GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE BEING made at the PLANTATION BITTERS by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find *immediate* and permanent relief in these Bitters. But, above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.

They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel-plate side label.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and impostor, and should be immediately reported to us.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.
Special attention given to
DRAINAGE, SURVEYS,
division of land, and laying out
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ESTATES, &c., &c.
Inquiries promptly answered.
HAMILTON E. TOWLE, Civil Engineer.
JOSEPH H. CURTIS, Agricultural Engineer,
No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE TIME TO SLIP PLANTS FOR WINTER.
THE BOOK BY MR. RAND.
FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN.
Will instruct in every particular, so one may have the most beautiful bloom the year round, without the usual disappointments. This time is particularly precious to those who look for a supply of Winter flowers. It is not generally known that with little trouble and little room violets may be had through the Winter in great profusion. Valuable hints for every month in the year will be found in this volume.
J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS
From the Journal of Commerce.

CRTARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner, has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic, inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE; as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) .... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 32 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA—Prowse	Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking	Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw	Saturday, Oct. 8
ERIN—Grace	Saturday, Oct. 22.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.

For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

Will sail as follows:

SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Sept. 10.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	(Building).	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agt., No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Sept. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Sept 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY	Sept. 24

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship
NORTH AMERICA,
2,000 tons burden,
CHAS. MARSHMAN, Commander,
will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.

The NORTH AMERICA is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

☞ Under convoy of a United States war steamer throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship
COSTA RICA,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
TUESDAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT will succeed the COSTA RICA and will sail Sept. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

PASSAGE, FIRST-CLASS $80

The U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
CAPTAIN JOHN A. POST,
Will leave Pier 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 12, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL ROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's,) Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH: BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superindent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassypoint, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WESTPOINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.. Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY will pay on demand a quarterly dividend of Two per cent., free of Government tax, at the Park Fire Insurance Office, No. 237 Broadway.
J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE REVENUE OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend for the month of August of Two Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 5th September. The transfer books will be closed from 1st to 5th prox., inclusive.
LEWIS M. BROWN, Treasurer.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—JONES & SMITH, MANUFACTURERS of paper hangings, have removed their business from the store corner of Reade-st. and West Broadway, to their manufactory, corner of 42d-st. and 10th-av.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men,"

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
WELLS ON OIL CREEK, PENNSYLVANIA.

TRUSTEES.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, New-York.
JAMES N. LAWTON, New-York.
SIDNEY CORNELL, New-York.
JOHN H. COLEMAN, Oil City, Penn.
C. McKINLEY, Oil City, Penn.
J. J. VANDERGRIFT, Oil City, Penn.
GEORGE DAVIS, New-York.
President, MORRIS FRANKLIN.
Secretary, H. B. HENSON.
Treasurer, WALTER E. LAWTON.
Superintendents, McKINLEY BROTHERS.
OFFICE, NO. 81 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the "Fisk Gold Mining Company of Colorado" will be held at the office of the company, No. 195 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1864, at 11 o'clock forenoon of that day, at which time and place the stockholders of the company are hereby notified to attend. By order.
JAMES STRINGER, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

THIS BANK IS NOW READY TO DELIVER the United States 7 3-10 notes to all subscribers who deposited for them on or before 24th inst.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1864.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine-shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

AUCTION SALE AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

By order of Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, United States Navy, Commandant of the New-York Navy-Yard, I shall offer for sale, at public auction, at said yard, on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock M.:

500 barrels spirits turpentine.
10,000 pounds of canvas shippings.
A lot of scrap leather.
1 small engine.
1 horizontal boiler.
4 upright boilers.
A lot of scrap pattern lumber.
A lot of hard coal cinders.
1 lot of iron boats.
Several condemned wood boats.

Twenty per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at time of sale, and ten days will be allowed to remove the goods from the yard, and if not so removed, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government. All payments to be made in Government currency, and before the goods are removed from the yard.
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
United States Navy Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, August, 1864.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.

On TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, removed for convenience of sale, a large and varied stock of first-class City-made furniture, for priors, chambers, libraries, and dining-rooms, en suite and in separate lots, to suit. This sale will be absolute, and is worthy the notice of those in want of really good furniture. Goods can be packed for shipping or stored on the premises when desired.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

TOBACCO AND COTTON.—BY ORDER OF the United States Treasury Department, BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 6, at 11 o'clock, in front of store No. 109 Wall-st.:
TOBACCO—100 boxes Tobacco.
ALSO,
at 12 o'clock, in front of store,
COTTON—17 bales Cotton.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

BY M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, PHILADELPHIA.—Peremptory sale at Philadelphia Exchange, Sept. 13, 1864, of a tract of 532 acres Anthracite Coal land, on the Mine Hill Railway, Schuylkill County, Penn. For Maps, &c., apply to LATHROP & WAINWRIGHT, No. 43 Wall-st., N. Y.

IRON WORK.

TITANIRON WORKS,

HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey-City, N. J.,

Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery,
Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ¼ per cent., convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK

NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,

Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

The whole commission of One-quarter of One Per Cent. allowed to parties subscribing through this Bank to the 10.40 Loan, as well as to the new 7 3.10 Loan.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 10th of September, proximo, for $200,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company.

These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.

They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds.

A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.

Further information can be had on application at this office.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this company, held this day, WILLIAM DARROW was appointed Secretary, in place of John A. Stewart, resigned.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HARNESS IRONS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received by this Department until Saturday, the 17th day of September, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the Springfield Armory, Mass., Watervliet, Frankfort, or New-York Arsenals, of 6,000 single sets of Wrought Iron Work, for United States Artillery Harness.

The Harness Irons are to be packed in well-made boxes, containing twelve single sets each, being an assortment for four wheel and eight lead horses; and each twelve sets, so packed, will consist of the following pieces:

3 pairs long Hames, complete.
3 pairs short Hames, complete.
6 pairs medium Hames, complete.
48 Trace Clips, with 144 rivets.
4 Double Loops or Eyes
12 Saddle Loops (bent for cantle.)
24 Trace Eyes.
24 Long Chains, with toggles.
4 Breast Hooks.
2 Leg Guards, with ten rivets.
6 Saddle Loops, straight, for riding-saddle pommel.

These harness irons are to conform strictly in pattern and weight to the model sets to be seen at this office and at the Springfield Armory; are to be smoothly finished; are to fill the standard gauges, and each piece is to be made of the size and kind of iron prescribed in the official bill of iron, copies of which can be obtained at this office, at the New-York Agency, and at the Springfield Armory.

All the Irons are to be well japanned—the japan to be of the best quality, and well baked on. They are to be subject to inspection at the factory where made, before and after japanning.

The Hames are to be marked with the maker's name, the size, and the letters U. S. A. The latter letters one-fourth of an inch high.

All the pieces are to be put up in proper bundles, properly labelled, and each box is to be carefully packed, as prescribed by the Inspector. The packing-box to be paid for at the Inspector's valuation.

Deliveries are to be made at the rate of not less than sixty sets per day, commencing on the first day of October, 1864, next.

Failure to deliver at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered except from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of this or similar kinds of iron work, and who can bring ample evidence that they have in their own shops all the machinery and appliances for turning out the full amount of work specified per day.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated Sept. 1, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the above-named arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be received.

Bids will be received for the entire number or any part thereof; and bidders will state the arsenal at which they can deliver, and the number of sets at each, if for more than one.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Harness Irons."
GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

LOAN OF 1881.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 30, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this department, under the act of March 3, 1863, until noon of FRIDAY, the 9th of September, 1864, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of about thirty-one and a half million dollars, being the amount of unaccepted offers undisposed of under the notice of Proposals for Loan dated 6th June last. The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, as guaranty for payment of subscription, if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo; or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits which may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates of deposit will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them; the *originals* of which must be forwarded with the offers to the department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of Sept. 9. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will also be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday the 9th September. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers; and, in case of acceptance, bonds of the descriptions and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the department, on final payment of installments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer or association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, or as follows: One-third on or before the 14th, one-third on or before the 19th, and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on or before the 24th of September. Interest on bonds will begin with the date of deposit. Parties preferring may pay the accrued interest from date of bond, July 1, to date of deposit in coin.

Offers under this notice should be indorsed, "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous, is reserved to the Government.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Bonds for this Loan are ready for immediate delivery.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS:

Separate sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, name of bidder and date of presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements, as follows, viz: in

Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway; in Fifty-seventh-street from Eighth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue, and in Sixtieth-street from Broadway across Ninth-avenue; and for the construction of sewers, as follows: In Third-avenue from Ninth to Tenth streets, and in First-avenue from Fiftieth-street to near Fifty-second-street, with branch in Fifty-first-street, easterly; and for a basin and culvert on southwest corner of Forty-third-street and Broadway.

Forms for the bids and specifications can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqt. Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,
Aug. 29, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.:

For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues;

For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River;

For regulating and grading Tenth-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets;

For curb, gutter and flagging Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and North River;

For filling sunken lots between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, one hundred feet east of First-avenue.

For filling sunken lots north side of Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues;

For raising and repairing the pier foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River;

For widening and repairing Pier foot of Laight-street, North River;

For excavating and finishing basement of house of Engine Company No. 22.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
—Dated Street Department, New-York, Aug. 29, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. of TUESDAY, 6th inst., for furnishing this department with 500 pack saddles.

Parties offering will submit with their proposal a sample of the kind they propose to furnish, and will state how soon after receiving an order they can commence and how rapidly deliver them.

The saddles will be subject to the examination of an inspector appointed from this office, and will be paid for in such funds as the Government provides. It is expected that they will be securely packed in stout boxes, and delivered at point of shipment in this City free of expense to the Government.

Offerings will be indorsed, "Proposals for Pack Saddles," and addressed to
Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of CROSBY & NICHOLS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be adjusted by William Crosby, who is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement.
WILLIAM CROSBY.
HENRY P. NICHOLS.
BOSTON, Aug. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership under the firm of CROSBY & AINSWORTH, will continue the business of publishing formerly conducted by CROSBY & NICHOLS, and also the business of the WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT of the late firm.

Having purchased all the Stock and Stereotype Plates of their well known and valuable SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS and JUVENILE BOOKS, they will continue their publication, and respectfully solicit orders from the Trade.
WILLIAM CROSBY.
JOSEPH F. AINSWORTH.
BOSTON, Sept. 1, 1864.

CROSBY & AINSWORTH,
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND STATIONERS,
Successors to CROSBY & NICHOLS, in the WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, at the Old Stand,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

ORDERS FROM THE TRADE
For anything in their line respectfully solicited.

THE FIRM OF OGILVIE & LOW IS dissolved from this date by mutual consent. Mr. Low will attend to the settlement of all matters connected with the late firm.
ARCHD. OGILVIE.
HENRY W. LOW.
NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—SILAS M. HIBBARD HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from the firm of HIBBARD BROTHERS. The business will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned.
R. HIBBARD.
E. C. HIBBARD.
AUG. 30, 1864.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

PORTABLE ENGINE DEPARTMENT OF THE WASHINGTON IRON WORKS, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Agency, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York, Room No. 8. Engines of all sizes, from three to thirty horse-power, furnished at short notice.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO FLUE BOILERS, 30 by 4 feet. Also, two locomotive boilers, 40-horse power. Dealer in machinery.
JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

AN ADVANTAGE FROM OUR PROTECTIVE TARIFF.—The high and almost prohibitory duty on French brandies has stimulated the "Great West" to produce from the prolific vineyards of the Valley of the Ohio, Catawba Brandy that possesses all the fine qualities of French importations, thereby making us independent of the foreign market. The constantly increasing demand for this American Brandy is being supplied with a pure old article by C. W. ROBACK, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will sit every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, constructing sewers, &c., will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold.

The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily News*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, copies of which may be had on application at this office, and at the office of the *Daily News*.

By order of the Comptroller.
AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Aug. 8, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P.M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, }
MICHAEL BROPHY, } Committee on Roads.
WM. JOYCE. }

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

A SURE AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT in all diseases of males and females given by Dr. GRISWOLD, No. 439 Broadway. Letters with $5 inclosed will secure medicine and directions; forwarded to any address in the United States or Canada. A practice of over thirty years.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 133 Broadway, Albany, or No. 384 Greenwich-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 29th day of April, A. D., 1864.

E. E. TAYLOR, }
J. B. TAYLOR, } Administrators.
May 3-law6m. Mo. WM. H. TAYLOR. }

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.
REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercial Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.

Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.
For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.
The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.
For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

BROOKLYN YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.
Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.
It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.
Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.
REFERENCES.
Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.
The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.
Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars. JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C MEARS, No. 222 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 21.
J. A. FOWLER, W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, FOR Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD. The Department of Modern Languages under that of Mr. A. BERNARD.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY, BALLSTON Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 8. The principal, Rev. D. W. SMITH, will be in New-York Tuesday and Wednesday, 6th and 7th, and can be seen at the Pacific Hotel from 10 to 2 each day. He will also accompany young ladies to the seminary.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.—A GRADUATE OF Lewis' Normal Institute for Physical Education, wishes a situation to teach the system. References satisfactory. Address with, and for particulars,
Mr. P. FRISBEE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL commence on Sept. 15, at rooms on the northwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Circulars may be obtained as above, or at Randolph's book-store, No. 768 Broadway.

DR. DULON'S GERMAN-AMERICAN INstitute, No. 1 West 26th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864. Announcements to be made at No. 44 West 26th-st. A few boarding pupils will be received. Full particulars to be had by reference to the programme.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies. Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 82 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 36th-st., on the 24th inst.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,183 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, NO. 22 NORTH-Moore-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12. A few pupils can be received as boarders.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.
This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 63 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.
Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his schoolrooms, No. 683 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.
For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE,
(Christian Brothers,)
MANHATTANVILLE, NEW-YORK.
Studies will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
The terms, per season of 10 months, are $300; payment of half season of 5 months in advance.
For particulars, see catalogue.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK
will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 7 East 27th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The sixth annual session will commence on the 14th of September, in the new and commodious building No. 252 Clinton-st., corner of Degraw. During the Summer vacation rooms for some two hundred pupils have been completed, with painting-room, laboratory, and every facility for the most thorough and efficient institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Hornblower, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S
ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 59 West 14th-st.,
will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

C. H. RIVERS'
Dancing Academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 6.
Send for a circular.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AFFORDS the very best advantages for a Classical, Scientific, Commercial, and Musical Education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen Instructors. Term opens Sept. 17. A slight advance in board during the present high prices. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Miss CLARA C. HARRISON and Miss MARY A. RANNEY, Principals of Day Department, and Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department, will open their School Sept. 14, at No. 120 Remsen-st., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply for circulars.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, will reopen Sept. 7, and offer the highest advantages in the solid and ornamental branches. B. Coffin, Esq., No. 12 Gold-st., once connected with the Institution, will furnish catalogues; as also, J. P. Worstell, Esq., No. 254 Broadway.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal and Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

HUDSON CITY SEMINARY, N. J.—MISS C. GRAVES, PRINCIPAL.—This institution reopens Sept. 7, with every facility for a thorough English and classical education. Of easy access to the City by the Jersey City and Hoboken cars, each ten minutes throughout the day. Superior advantages for acquiring a knowledge of the languages.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST-50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Collegiate course three years; highest advantages for music; mountain scenery; home comforts unsurpassed. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, and 224 15th-st.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 71 West 23d-st. Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 30 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will re-open her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge road. The classes will commence on Sept. 12. Boarders are admitted after the 6th. Circulars No. 57 Cedar-st., Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway. N. A. LESPINASSE, Principal.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University. 7th-av. cars pass the School.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be open on the 12th of September.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

BOYS ARE PREPARED QUICKLY AND practically for business at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway. They are trained into healthy, manly business habits; become quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers.

MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 8?th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant square.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS' ENGLISH, French and German Day and Boarding School will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 6, at Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FIFTH-AVENUE COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 208 FIFTH-AVENUE,
opposite Madison Park.
The Principal,
DR. A. L. V. D'ORSAN, LL. D., PH. D.

The course of study adopted is designed to embrace all the branches essential to a thorough and practical education, together with those polite accomplishments which give additional grace to woman, and fit her to adorn the highest walks of social life.
Dr. D'Orsan has been able to associate with himself teachers of the most thorough and accomplished scholarship and of eminent success in their respective branches. He feels entire confidence in speaking of them as second to no others in the country.
The college opens Sept. 22.
Circulars, &c., &c., on application to the Principal.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 21. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

A BUSINESS HANDWRITING, BOOK-keeping (double entry,) commercial arithmetic, &c., taught, $10 per quarter; ten writing lessons, $3; navigation, geometry, algebra, Greek and Latin. PAINE'S, No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; New-York College, No. 62 Bowery; no vacation.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER FRENCH and English School for Young Ladies, at No 62 East 38th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, QUALIFIED by experience and inclination, desires to have the education of six pupils only, to prepare for business, or for a professional life. Hours of instruction from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. Rooms central and convenient. This is an opportunity seldom met with. Refers to his private pupils, and to Rev. John A. Paddock, of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, and to Rev. Samuel R. Ely, of Roslyn, L. I. For further particulars call at my residence in the evenings, No. 248 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, A PUPIL of one of the first educational institutions of the City of Paris, from whence she has just arrived, desires to find a situation in a school or family, or to give lessons in the French language and elementary instruction on the piano. She has had considerable experience in teaching. She can offer the best references, both in Paris and New-York. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as teacher in the rudimental English branches; also of drawing and painting, in City or country; best of references given; a desirable situation more of an object than amount of compensation. Address, giving particulars, TEACHER, Box No. 3,651 N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF the English branches, or English branches and higher mathematics, by a single man, qualified by experience and inclination, who is a thorough disciplinarian and has always given entire satisfaction; can produce unexceptionable references. Address, for one week, TEACHER, Station D, N. Y.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT (gentleman) to teach the English and Mathematics; also, a gentleman to teach French; also, a lady to teach French. The principal may be seen at the school, No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY mornings, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

EDUCATIONAL.—A YOUNG LADY, OF EXperience and thorough qualifications, desires a first-class position, in New-York or vicinity, as teacher of the piano, guitar, and other instrumental and vocal music and elocution. Address J. P., care of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN OF ELEVEN years' experience in teaching his native language, as well as German, (which he speaks fluently,) is open to an engagement for the ensuing year in the City or country. Highest City testimonials. Address FRENCH TEACHER, care of Mr. M. J. Paillard, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND thorough qualifications, desires a first-class position, in New-York or vicinity, as teacher of the Piano Guitar, and other Instrumental and Vocal Music and Elocution. Address J. P., care of D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS, PUPILS AND CORRESPONDENTS WANTED to advance *Educational* interests throughout the country. *Principals, Trustees* and *Parents* introduced to accomplished *Teachers. Pupils* received for *Schools* and *Seminaries.* Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, 713 Broadway.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English, French, Latin and Music, desires the position of resident governess in a family. References exchanged. Address, INSTRUCTION, Box No. 1,504, New-York Post-office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES to give private lessons in English and French, or as teacher in a private school. Address L. J., Box No. 122 *Times* Office, for four days.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE—GARRISON, N. Y., opposite West Point, in the Highlands of the Hudson; ½ mile back from the river; a few good rooms vacant at present. All trains on Hudson River Railroad stop at this station. Good stabling.
JOHN GARRISON & SON, Proprietors.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.
For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.
Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.
The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.
Application will be made for a new certificate.
The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUtioned against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers: Issued to D. & C. Kelly—No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 7,096, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $5,000. Issued to R. F. Loper—No. 25,090, dated Oct. 2, 1862, $1,000. All payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., No. 17 Wall-st, NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1864.

LOST OR STOLEN—ONE $500 U. S. SIX PER CENT. COUPON BOND of the loan of 1881, No. 21,822. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. A suitable reward will be paid for its recovery.
GUSTAVUS C. BROWN,
No 669 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST—COUPONS OF 10-40 BONDS, NO. 20,181, and Nos. 26,746 to 26,756 inclusive, for $12 50 each. The finder will be liberally rewarded upon leaving them with FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUG-boat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

OIL LAND.—A FEW PARTIES, BY CLUBBING together, can purchase for cash, if immediately, a choice tract of land in Venango County, Penn., partly developed. Shares, $5,000 each. E. BRADY, No. 135 South 5th-st., Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
P. T. BARNUM................Proprietor and Manager.
L. H. HURD....................Assistant Manager.
OPENING OF THE FALL SEASON.
THE FALL SEASON.
RARE AND COSTLY ATTRACTIONS.
THREE DAILY PERFORMANCES.
THREE! THREE! THREE!
THREE PERFORMANCES EACH DAY,
IN THE LECTURE ROOM,
IN THE LECTURE ROOM,
IN THE LECTURE ROOM,
At 11, 3 and 7½ o'clock.
At 11, 3 and 7½ o'clock.
At 11, 3 and 7½ o'clock.
MORNING! MORNING! MORNING!
MORNING PERFORMANCES AT 11,
IN THE LECTURE ROOM,
IN THE LECTURE ROOM,
IN THE LECTURE ROOM.
GEN. TOM THUMB.
GEN. TOM THUMB.
GEN. TOM THUMB.
GEN. TOM THUMB'S WIFE,
NEE MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
THE FASCINATING
QUEEN OF BEAUTY.
COMMODORE NUTT.
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT.
ELFIN MINNIE WARREN,
The smallest lady of her age ever seen.
TWO HUGE GIANTS AND SIX DWARFS,
TWO HUGE GIANTS AND SIX DWARFS,
TWO HUGE GIANTS AND SIX DWARFS.

Mr. BARNUM will address his patrons from the stage on MONDAY, Sept. 5, MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, and will introduce an
EXTRAORDINARY LIVING HUMAN NOVELTY,
just brought from CIRCASSIA by Mr. JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr., who has been traveling in Turkey, Greece and throughout Europe during the last year, in pursuit of novelties for this museum, many of which will soon arrive.

Nearly ever since Gen. Tom Thumb and Miss Lavinia Warren were married, they have been traveling and holding their public levees. These have been so immensely crowded wherever they have appeared that their average daily receipts have exceeded **$1,000** per day, or **$300,000 PER YEAR!** As the little General was rich even before he was married, he is now a MILLIONAIRE, a young CRŒSUS; hence he is at last SATISFIED, and he positively declares that "HE WON'T SHOW ANY MORE ANYHOW!" But having originally appeared in this museum twenty-two years ago, where the public encouragingly took him by the hand and led him up to fame and fortune, he is willing to CLOSE HIS PUBLIC CAREER at his OLD FAVORITE PLACE OF AMUSEMENT, and thus testify his appreciation of the GLORIOUS OLD MUSEUM and its patrons in "auld lang syne." It is to these propitious circumstances that the public is indebted for this VERY LAST CHANCE to see the GREATEST WONDERS OF THE WORLD; and for the same reason Mr. BARNUM is thus enabled to give his patrons

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THIRTY CENTS.
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THIRTY CENTS.

Then we will see grouped together
A MARRIED COUPLE,
A BACHELOR, AND BELLE,
all four combined in less size and weight than a small-sized man.
ALL FOUR WEIGHING BUT ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.

Perfect in form and features, yet no larger than so many babies. Educated, Intelligent, Social, Affable, and Polite.

Who can wonder that crowds throng their Levees every day, and are eager to pay their respects and feast their eyes, before their departure to another land? "We shall never see their like again."

At the opening of each 11 o'clock morning Levee,
AND THEN ONLY,
the General and his Lady will gratify visitors by wearing
THE IDENTICAL WEDDING COSTUME
they wore at Grace Church on their Marriage Day, Feb. 10, 1863.

Sixty dollars were offered for a ticket to that wedding, while here the same thing can be seen for a trifle.

They will appear in a great variety of FASCINATING PERFORMANCES AND COSTUMES, most of which are ENTIRELY NEW to New-York.

As the Ravel Pantomime Company will occupy most of the time in the afternoons, the performances of these little wonders will be MORE LENGTHY, elaborate and interesting in THE MORNING than at any other time. With an ardent desire, therefore, on the part of Mr. Barnum, to gratify all his patrons at the LOWEST POSSIBLE COST, he has resolved that AT THE ELEVEN O'CLOCK MORNING PERFORMANCES IN THE LECTURE-ROOM there shall be made
NO CHARGE WHATEVER FOR SEATS
to Parquet or Balcony, or any part of the house except Private Boxes. Reserved Seats in Private Boxes in the morning, 30 cents extra; children under ten, 15 cents.

Those who would avoid the crowds during this engagement should by all means, if convenient, visit the Museum as EARLY AS HALF-PAST TEN O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING. Those who cannot attend in the morning will find the Museum much less crowded, IN THE EVENING than in the afternoon.

But in order that none shall be inconvenienced or miss seeing these
SWEET LITTLE MARVELS!
they will also appear on the small stage in the Wax Figure Saloon every morning at about 12 o'clock, at the conclusion of their levees in the Lecture Room, and also in the afternoon and evening after the Pantomime is over.

☞ Their exhibitions will be VARIED and CHANGED, so that what they perform at one time of the day will not be repeated (to any extent) at any other time the same day.

THEIR COSTLY WEDDING PRESENTS,
MAGNIFICENT JEWELS, &c., will be exhibited at each levee. Their miniature coach and ponies will promenade the streets daily.

Last week of the most successful
GRAND RAVEL PANTOMIME,
JOCKO, JOCKO, JOCKO,
JOCKO, OR JOCKO,
THE BRAZILIAN APE.
TONY DENIER..................as..................JOCKO
MR. C. K. FOX, MR. M. GROSSI, ANDERSON,
MLLE. ERNESTINE AND LOUISE,
A. GOODWIN AND L. COLLINS.
A MILLION OF CURIOSITIES!

Admission, (until the present high prices of everything are reduced,) 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents. Parquet and Balcony, (except at the morning entertainment,) 30 cents extra; Children, 15 cents. Private Boxes, $5 extra. Single seats in Private Boxes, 60 cents extra.

☞ THE GREAT DRAMATIC SEASON WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

BARNUM'S.—SPECIAL NOTICE.
During the short engagement of GENERAL TOM THUMB and FAMILY, the spacious EGRESS will be opened into Ann-st., through which visitors can pass out and avoid the crowd. All necessary precautions have been taken to secure the comfort of visitors.
P. T. BARNUM.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
INAUGURAL SEASON OF GRAND OPERA,
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1864.
LEONARD GROVER..............................DIRECTOR.
Also of Grover's Chestnut-st. Theatre, Philadelphia, and Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C.
CARL ANSCHUTZ..............................CONDUCTOR.
Also Director of Operas.
The opening performance, Gounod's Grand Opera, in five acts,
FAUST,
WITH
A CAST OF GREAT STRENGTH.
The list of Artistes of
THE GRAND OPERA COMPANY
will receive an immediate announcement. It comprises several new and talented artistes expressly engaged for this season from Berlin, Vienna, Hamburg and Darmstadt, by a competent agent sent to secure them, together with the entire Grand German Opera Company of last season.
The members of the
CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
have been selected with the greatest care and present an array of talent and numbers
RARELY EQUALED IN THE WORLD.
THE COSTUMES have been procured in Europe at immense expense.
The Operas selected will be presented with
THE MOST SUPERB MISE EN SCENE.
The entire announcements are in preparation and will appear early in the week.
The Academy has been carefully and elaborately redecorated and ornamented during the summer, and several important improvements have been effected.
The sale of secured seats for
THE INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE, FAUST,
will commence Thursday morning at the usual places.

HAYDN FESTIVAL.
JONES' WOOD,
MONDAY, SEPT. 5.
THE CREATION,
Oratorio in three parts,
by
J. HAYDN.
PROGRAMME OF CONCERT.
1. March of "Athalia"....................by Mendelssohn
2. Aria from "Magic Flute"....................by Mozart
Sung by Herr KARL FORMES.
3. Concertino for Trombones....................by Schnabel
Performed by Herr LETSCH.
4. Overture—"Egmont"....................by L. v. Beethoven
THE CREATION.
Gabriel....................Mme. B. Johannsen
Uriel....................Sig. Quint
Raphael....................Herr Karl Formes
Eva....................Mme. Zimmerman
Adam....................Herr Karl Formes
The celebrated
HALLELUJAH,
by
HANDEL,
accompanied by a GREAT ORGAN from the renowned manufactory of H. X. Engelfried.
FOUR GREAT BELLS from the American Bell Company.
A BATTERY OF SIX-POUNDERS from Capt. Diehl's Battery.

Doors open at 12 o'clock. Commencement of Concert at 2; commencement of Oratorio at 4; the Great Hallelujah at 5½ P. M.

Conductor....................C. Anschutz
Organist....................Herr Schreiner

Admission....................Fifty cents
A very limited number of reserved seats, at $1, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
N. B.—In case of unfavorable weather, the Festival will take place on WEDNESDAY, 7th September.
CARL ANSCHUTZ—KARL FORMES.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CREATION.
JONES WOOD TO-DAY.
300 MUSICIANS,
300 CHORUSES.
DIRECTORS—CARL ANSCHUTZ, KARL FORMES.
Commences at 2 o'clock.
In case of bad weather will be postponed to Wednesday, 7th.
Admission, 50 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
Stage Manager..........J. H. SELWYN.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD respectfully announces the opening of her Theatre, for the Fall and Winter season, on
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, 1864.
During the recess numerous alterations and improvements have been effected, both on the stage and in the auditorium, which it is hoped will both add to the comfort of the patrons of this establishment and enable the management to produce every play in a manner surpassing its most successful efforts last season, and fully deserving public appreciation and approval.
THE COMPANY,
in addition to
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
has been selected with every care and with every endeavor to meet the requirements of the specialties of this Theatre, and comprise, in addition to many established favorites, several who will have the honor of appearing for the first time before a New-York audience, namely:

Miss Henrietta Irving,	Mrs. G. H. Gilbert,
Miss Eliza Newton,	Miss Louisa Myers,
Miss Amilie Harris,	Miss E. Cowan,
Miss Corilla Young,	Miss Emma Hendricks,
Miss Gilmer,	Miss Elliott.
Mr. J. K. Mortimer,	Mr. J. H. Stoddart,
Mr. W. Holston,	Mr W. Davidge,
Mr. E. Lamb,	Mr. B. T. Ringold,
Mr. Thos. J. Hind,	Mr. T. B. Berry,
Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Jr.,	Mr. C. H. Rockwell,
Mr. A. Odell,	Mr. Peck,

Prompter..........Mr. G. H. Gilbert.
THE ORCHESTRA
under the direction of the popular conductor
THOMAS BAKER.
The Scenic Department by the talented artist
JAMES E. HAYES.
Machinist..........Mr. W. Sanders
Properties..........Mr. W. Henry
Gas..........Mr. M. O'Brien
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5.
The performance will commence with (for the first time) the comic drama, by H. T. Craven, Esq., entitled
MIRIAM'S CRIME.
Miriam..........Miss Henrietta Irving
Mrs. Raby..........Miss Amilie Harris
Bernard Reynolds..........Mr. B. T. Ringold
(His first appearance at this Theatre.)
Huffin..........Mr. Thos. J. Hind
(His first appearance at this Theatre.)
Scumley..........Mr. J. H. Stoddart
James..........Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Jr.
Biles..........Mr. W. Holston
Of the Theatres Royal, Drury Lane and Lyceum, London—his first appearance in America.
After which,
MRS. JOHN WOOD
will make her first appearance this season as the
COUNTESS DE L'ESPALIER.
in the elegant Comedietta entitled
THE COMICAL COUNTESS.
Mr. J. K. Mortimer....as....The Chevalier de Vilbrac
Mr. J. H. Stoddart........as....The Baron de Bergonce
Pierre..........by..........Mr. A. Odell

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquet, 75 cents; Balcony Chairs and Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle, 30 cents; Private Boxes, $5, $8 and $10 each.
The Box Office is now open daily from 9 till 4 o'clock where seats can be secured.
Doors open at 7¼; performances commence at 7¾.
In active preparation, an entirely new dramatization of Charles Dickens' celebrated novel of
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT,
adapted expressly for this Theatre by a gentleman of New-York.

HELLER'S HELLER'S
SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY,
Will reopen for the Fall and Winter season on
THURSDAY NEXT, Sept. 8.
Redecorated, recarpeted and reseated, the orchestra being converted into an
ALPINE GARDEN OF THE GENII,
Replete with the floral beauty, flowing cascades and fantastic rock scenery.
ROBERT HELLER
in commencing his new season will inaugurate it, on Thursday next, by the introduction of
SOME EXTRAORDINARY SPECIALTIES.
Prominent among which will be
TEN ANIMATED ANTHROPOGLOSSI;
OR,
HELLER'S WOOD-(EN) MINSTRELS,
AND
THE GOBLIN DRUM,
beating the tattoos of Elf-land, untouched by mortal hands.
There will be
SIX NEW ILLUSIONS,
constituting
PROGRAMME No. 3,
AND
TWO NEW PIANO-FORTE SOLOS,
on Steinway's Grand Piano-forte.
Fantasia..........Semiramide..........Thalberg
Bagatelle..........Dixie..........Heller

Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.

Admission—Orchestra Stalls, (reserved without extra charge,) $1; Parquet, 50 cents; Gallery, 30 cents.

Box office open for securing seats from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Orchestra stalls may be reserved three days in advance. Office open on Monday.

WINTER GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the unbounded enthusiasm and delight with which
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE
is nightly received by crowded and brilliant audiences, in his wondrous comic personation of
MAJOR DE BOOTS,
in Sterling Coyne's charming comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
he will repeat that character TO-NIGHT, being the
EIGHTEENTH NIGHT,
of its performance, and every night until further notice.
To render the entertainment doubly attractive,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE
will appear for the first time this season in his version of
THE IMMORTAL TOODLES,
thus presenting a rare combination of genial humor, and in its pleasantest sense an evening of
UNCEASING MERRIMENT AND FUN.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commences at 8.
Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Reserved Seats, $1; Dress Circle, 75 cents; Family Circle, 30 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.
Manager..........GEORGE WOOD.
SPLENDID TRIUMPH
of the inimitable Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
as
THE HENPECKED HUSBAND,
in Buckstone's very laughable comedy
MARRIED LIFE,
and in his unapproachably just personation of
THE GARRALOUS DOWN-EAST FARMER,
in the interesting American Drama of
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER,
universally pronounced by all who have witnessed it, one of
THE GREATEST OF COMIC CREATIONS.
NEW SCENERY, NEW APPOINTMENTS,
and
A BRILLIANT NEW COMPANY.

SCOTTISH GAMES.—THE EIGHTH ANNUAL Games of the NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB, will be held at Jones' Wood, on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1864. Tickets 25 cents.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.
$10,000! TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS! $10,000!
THE GREATEST MATCH OF THE SEASON!
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, at 3 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7.
TWO MILES AND REPEAT, IN HARNESS.
John Lovett names bl'k g. GEN. BUTLER.
S. McLaughlin names br. s. GEO. WILKES, (late Fillingham.)

Special and exclusive arrangements have been made for this great match between these justly-renowned champions of the trotting-turf, and the thousands intending to be present may rest assured that the most ample facilities will be afforded them, not only of reaching the course, but returning from it after the race, with ease and comfort.
SPECIAL TRAINS
will leave the Hunter's Point Station of the Flushing Railroad at 11½ A. M., 1½ P. M., and the last train in season for the trot at 2½ P. M., the boat leaving James-slip one half hour previously to each train; and 34th-st. Ferry every five minutes for Hunter's Point throughout the day. JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

PATERSON FALL RACES.
SEPTEMBER 13th, 14th and 15th.
No postponement on account of the weather.
FIRST DAY—Premium $200, all ages, mile heats. THE ST. LEGER, $1,000, 2¼ miles; 27 entries. Premium $500, all ages, two mile heats.
SECOND DAY—HURDLE RACE, $500, 2 miles, eight hurdles. UNDERWOOD GIFT, $200, all ages 1 mile. THE TRIAL STAKES, $500, 1½ mile; 19 entries. SELLING RACE, Premium $400, all ages, 3 miles. $300, 1½ mile.
THIRD DAY—THE SEQUEL STAKES, $300, 2 miles; 19 entries. Premium $800, all ages, 3 mile heats. THE CONSOLATION PREMIUM, $300, all ages, 1½ mile
No gambling allowed on the Course, no liquor sold, and no intoxicated person admitted.
Excellent accommodation for ladies has been provided. Trains of the Erie Railway stop at the Course. An extra train, with cars for ladies, leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11:45 A. M., returning immediately after last race each day.
R. B. CHISWELL, Sec'y.
Passaic County Agricultural Society.

PERSONAL.

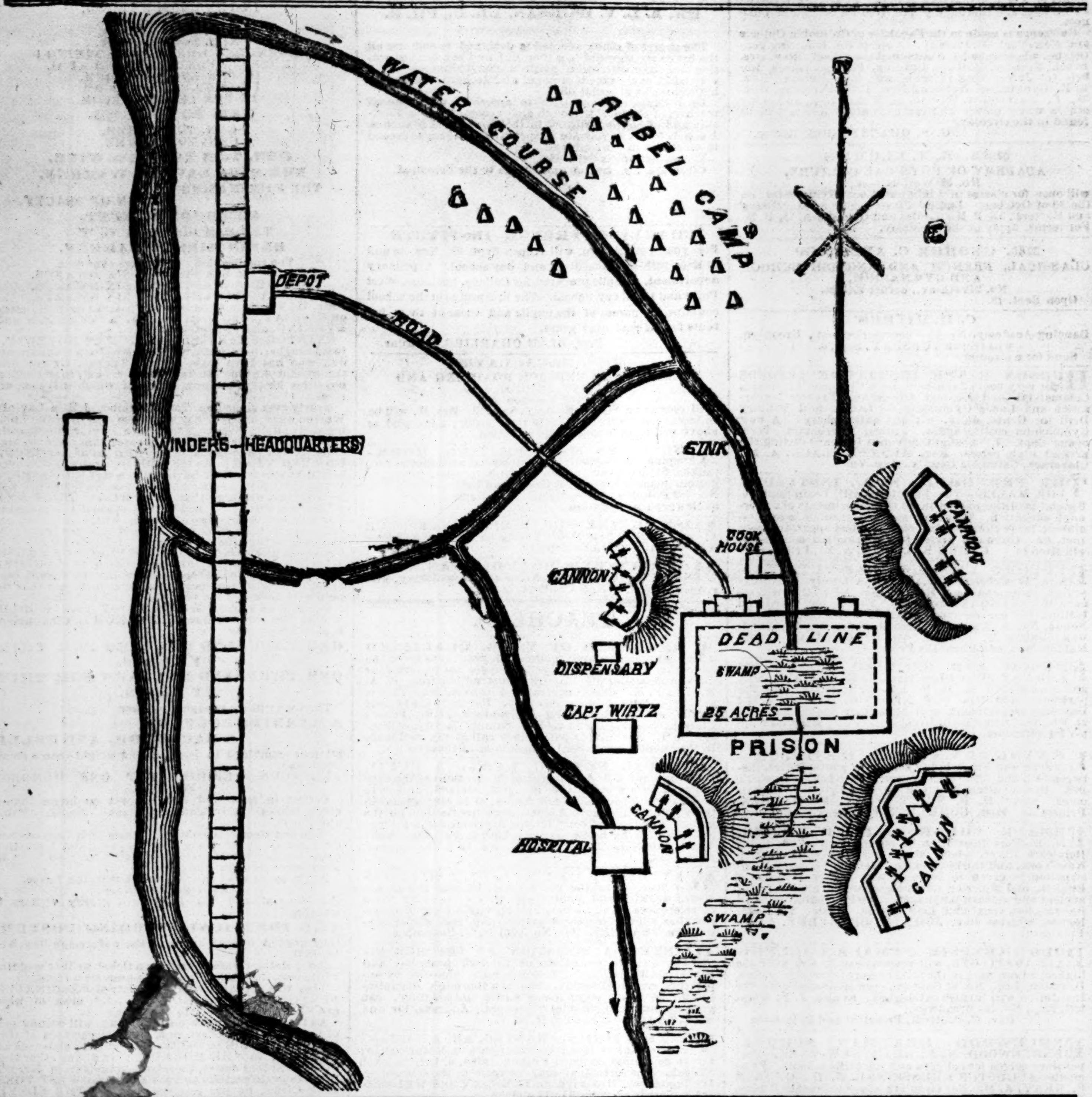
MISS ELIZA BURRIS.—YOUR BROTHER Hurley Curtis, wishes to receive your address at the office of the New-York *Times*, Box No. 160.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

THE CAMP OF UNION PRISONERS IN GEORGIA.

Diagram Showing the Outline and Surroundings of the Deadly Camp at Andersonville, in which Thirty Thousand Union Soldiers are Confined.



OUR PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

Condition of Those Confined at Andersonville, Ga.

FEARFUL HARDSHIPS AND SUFFERINGS.

A Sworn Statement by Exchanged Prisoners.

The *Sanitary Commission Bulletin* for the present week, contains the following exceedingly interesting statement regarding the condition and treatment of our prisoners confined at Andersonville, Ga. It will be observed that it is verified under oath by three of our soldiers who were exchanged Aug. 16, and were appointed by their comrades as a deputation to wait upon President Lincoln, and make representations regarding their condition and sufferings. Originally six Commissioners were appointed by the prisoners, but two of them were returned with the twelve who failed to secure an exchange at Port Royal, and of the four who came through, one, E. W. Boats, the Chairman, is confined to his bed in this city unable to accompany the Commissioners to Washington. A strange delay in forwarding the papers granting these men a furlough has prevented them from going to Washington as promptly as they desired, but their story, some parts of which are too revolting for publication, has, by this time been laid before the President. The statement in the *Bulletin* is as follows:

"I am a private in the Eighty-second New-York Regiment of Volunteers, Co. G. Was captured with about 800 Federal troops, in front of Petersburgh, on the 22d of June, 1864. We were kept at Petersburgh two days, at Richmond, on Belle Isle, three days, then conveyed by rail to Lynchburgh. Marched 75 miles to Danville, thence by rail to Andersonville, Ga. At Petersburgh we were treated fairly, being under the guard of old soldiers of an Alabama regiment; at Richmond we came under the authority of the notorious and inhuman Major Turner, and the equally notorious Home Guard. Our ration was a pint of beans, 4 oz. of bread and 3 oz. of meat a day. Another batch of prisoners joining us, we left Richmond 1,600 strong. All blankets, haversacks, canteens, money, valuables of every kind, extra clothing, and in some cases, the last shirt and drawers had been previously taken from us. At Lynchburgh we were placed under the Home Guard, officered by Major and Capt. Moffett. The march to Danville was a weary and painful one of five days, under a torrid sun, mamy of us falling helpless by the way, and soon filling the empty wagons of our train. On the first day we received a little meat, but the *sum* of our rations for the five days was thirteen crackers. During the six days by rail to Andersonville, meat was given us twice, and the daily ration was four crackers.

On entering the Stockade Prison, we found it crowded with 28,000 of our fellow-soldiers. By *crowded*, I mean that it was difficult to move in any direction without jostling and being jostled. This prison is an open space, sloping on both sides, originally seventeen acres, now twenty-five acres, in the shape of a parallelogram, without trees or shelter of any kind. The soil is sand over a bottom of clay. The fence is made of upright trunks of trees, about twenty feet high, near the top of which are small platforms, where the Guards are stationed. Twenty feet inside and parallel to the fence is a light railing, forming the "dead line," beyond which the projection of a foot or finger is sure to bring the deadly bullet of the sentinel. Through the grounds, at nearly right angles with the longer sides, runs or rather creeps a stream through an artificial channel, varying from five to six feet in width, the water about ankle deep, and near the middle of the inclosure, spreading out into a swamp of about six acres, filled with refuse wood, stumps, and debris of the camp. Before entering this inclosure the stream, or more properly sewer, passes through the camp of the Guards, receiving from this source, and others farther up, a large amount of the vilest material, even the contents of the sink. The water is of a dark color, and an ordinary glass would collect a thick sediment. This was our only drinking and cooking water. It was our custom to filter it as best we could, through our remnants of haversacks, shirts and blouses. Wells had been dug, but the water either proved so productive of diarrhœa, or so limited in quantity that they were of no general use. The cook-house was situated on the stream just outside the stockade, and its refuse of decaying offal was thrown into the water, a greasy coating covering much of the surface. To these was added the daily large amount of base matter from the camp itself. There was a system of policing, but the means were so limited, and so large a number of the men was rendered irresolute and depressed by imprisonment, that the work was very imperfectly done. One side of the swamp was naturally used as a sink, the men usually going out some distance into the water. Under the Summer sun this place early became corruption too vile for description, the men breeding disgusting life, so that the surface of the water moved as with a gentle breeze.

The new-comers, on reaching this, would exclaim, "Is this hell?" yet they soon would become callous, and enter unmoved the horrible rottenness. The rebel authorities never removed any filth. There was seldom any visitation by the officers in charge. Two surgeons were at one time sent by President Davis to inspect the camp, but a walk through a small section gave them all the information they desired, and we never saw them again.

The guards usually numbered about 64—eight at each end, and 24 on a side. On the outside, within 300 yards, were fortifications, on high ground, overlooking and perfectly commanding us, mounting 24 12-pound Napoleon Parrotts. We were never permitted to go outside, except at times, in small squads, to gather our fire-wood. During the building of the cook-house, a few, who were carpenters, were ordered out to assist.

Our only shelter from the sun and rain and night dews, was what we could make by stretching over us our coats or scraps of blankets, which a few had, but generally there was no attempt by day or night to protect themselves.

The rations consisted of eight ounces of corn bread, (the cob being ground with the kernel,) and generally sour, two ounces of condemned pork, offensive in appearance and smell. Occasionally, about twice a week, two table-spoonfuls of rice, and in place of the pork the same amount (two table spoonfuls) of molasses was given us about twice a month.* This ration was brought into camp about 4 o'clock P. M., and thrown from the wagons to the ground, the men being arranged in divisions of 270, subdivided into squads of nineties and thirties. It was the custom to consume the whole ration at once, rather than save any for the next day. The distribution being often unequal, some would lose the rations altogether. We were allowed no dish or cooking utensil of any kind. On opening the camp in the winter, the first 2,000 prisoners were allowed skillets, one to 50 men, but these were soon taken away. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, our ration was in quality a starving one, it being either too foul to be touched or too raw to be digested.

The cook-house went into operation about May 10, prior to which we cooked our own rations. It did not prove at all adequate to the work, (30,000 is a large town,) so that a large proportion were still obliged to prepare their own food. In addition to the utter inability of many to do this, through debility and sickness, we never had a supply of wood. I have often seen men with a little bag of meal in hand, gathered from several rations, starving to death for want of wood, and in desperation would mix the raw material with water and try to eat it.

The clothing of the men was miserable in the extreme. Very few had shoes of any kind, not 2,000 had coats and pants, and those were late comers. More than one-half were indecently exposed, and many were naked.

The usual punishment was to place the men in the stocks, outside, near the Captain's quarters. If a man was missing at roll-call, the squad of 90 to which he belonged was deprived of the ration. The "dead line" bullet, already referred to, spared no offender. One poor fellow, just from Sherman's army, his name was Roberts, was trying to wash his face near the "dead-line" railing, when he slipped on the clayey bottom, and fell with his head just outside the fatal border. We shouted to him, but it was too late—"another guard would have a furlough," the men said. It was a common belief among our men, arising from statements made by the guard, that Gen. Winder, in command, issued an order that any one of the guard who should shoot a Yankee outside of the "dead line" should have a month's furlough, but there probably was no truth in this. About two a day were thus shot, some being cases of suicide, brought on by mental depression or physical misery, the poor fellows throwing themselves, or madly rushing outside the "line."

The mental condition of a large portion of the men was melancholy, beginning in despondency and tending to a kind of stolid and idiotic indifference. Many spent much time in arousing and encouraging their fellows, but hundreds were lying about motionless, or stalking vacantly to and fro, quite beyond any help which could be given them within their prison walls. These cases were frequent among those who had been imprisoned but a short time. There were those who were captured at the first Bull Run, July, 1861, and had known Belle Isle from the first, yet had preserved their physical and mental health to a wonderful degree. Many were wise and resolute enough to keep themselves occupied—some in cutting bone and wood ornaments, making their knives out of iron hoops—others in manufacturing [illegible] from the rust from these same hoops, [illegible] rude pens sketching or imitating bank [illegible] or any sample that would involve long and patient execution.

Letters from home very seldom reached us, and few had any means of writing. In the early Summer, a large batch of letters—five thousand we were told—arrived, having been accumulating somewhere for many months. These were brought into camp by an officer, under orders to collect ten cents on each—of course most were returned, and we heard no more of them. One of my companions saw among them three from his parents, but he was unable to pay the charge. According to the rules of transmission of letters over the lines, these letters must have already paid ten cents each to the rebel Government.

As far as we saw Gen. Winder and Capt. Wirtz, the former was kind and considerate in his manners, the latter harsh, though not without kindly feelings.

It is a melancholy and mortifying fact, that some of our trials come from our own men. At Belle Isle and Andersonville there was among us a gang of desperate men, ready to prey upon their fellows. Not only thefts and robberies, but even murders were committed. Affairs became so serious at Camp Sumter that an appeal was made to Gen. Winder, who authorized an arrest and trial by a criminal court. Eighty-six were arrested, and six were hung, beside others who were severely punished. These proceedings effected a marked change for the better.

Some few weeks before being released, I was ordered to act as clerk in the hospital. This consists simply of a few scattered trees and fly tents, and is in charge of Dr. White, an excellent and considerate man, with very limited means, but doing all in his power for his patients. He has twenty-five assistants, besides those detailed to examine for admittance to the hospital. This examination was made in a small stockade attached to the main one, to the inside door of which the sick came or were brought by their comrades, the number to be removed being limited. Lately, in consideration of the rapidly increasing sickness, it was extended to 150 daily. That this was too small an allowance is shown by the fact that the deaths within our stockade were from thirty to forty a day. I have seen 150 bodies waiting passage to the "dead house," to be buried with those died in hospital. The average of deaths during the earlier months was thirty a day; at the time I left the average was over 130, and one day the record showed 146.

The proportion of deaths from *starvation*, not including those consequent on the diseases originating in the character and limited quantity of food, such as diarrhœ, dysentery, and scurvy, I cannot state, but to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, there were scores every month. We could at any time point out many for whom such a fate was inevitable, as they lay or feebly walked, mere skeletons, whose emaciation exceeded the examples given in Leslie's *Illustrated*, for June 18, 1864. For example, in some cases the inner edges of the two bones of the arms, between the elbow and the wrist, with the intermediate blood vessels, were plainly visible when held toward the light. The ration in quantity was perhaps barely sufficient to sustain life, and the cases of starvation were generally those whose stomachs could not retain what had become entirely indigestible.

For a man to find on waking that his comrade by his side was dead, was an occurrence too common to be noted. I have seen death in almost all the forms of the hospital and battle-field, but the daily scenes in Camp Sumter exceeds in the extremity of misery all my previous experience.

The work of burial is performed by our own men, under guard and orders, twenty-five bodies being placed in a single pit, without head-boards, and the sad duty performed with indecent haste. Sometimes our men were rewarded for this work with a few sticks of fire-wood, and I have known them to quarrel over a dead body for the *job*.

Dr. White is able to give the patients a diet but little better than the prison rations—a little flour porridge, arrow-root, whisky and wild or hog tomatoes. In the way of medicine, I saw nothing but camphor, whisky, and a decoction of some kind of bark, white oak, I think. He often expressed his regret that he had not more medicines. The limitation of military orders under which the surgeon in charge was placed, is shown by the following occurrence: A supposed private wounded in the thigh, was under treatment in the hospital, when it was discovered that he was a Major of a colored regiment. The Assistant-Surgeon, under whose immediate charge he was, proceeded at once not only to remove him, but to kick him out, and he was returned to the stockade to shift for himself as well as he could. Dr. White could not or did not attempt to restore him.

After entering on my duties at the hospital I was occasionally favored with double rations and some wild tomatoes. A few of our men succeeded, in spite of the closest examination of our clothes, in secreting some greenbacks, and with these were able to buy useful articles at exorbitant prices, a teacup of flour at $1; eggs $3 to $6 a dozen; salt $4 a pound; molasses $30 a gallon; nigger beans, a small inferior article, (diet of the slaves and pigs, but highly relished by us,) fifty cents a pint. These figures, multiplied by ten, will give very nearly the prices in Confederate currency. Though the country abounded in pine and oak, sticks were sold to us at various prices, according to size.

Our men, especially the mechanics, were tempted with the offer of liberty and large wages to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, but it was very rare that their patriotism, even under such a fiery trial, ever gave way. I carry this message from one of my companions to his mother: "My treatment here is killing me, mother, but I die cheerfully for my country."

Some attempts were made to escape, but wholly in vain, for if the prison walls and guards were passed and the protecting woods reached, the bloodhounds were sure to find us out.

Tunneling was once attempted on a large scale, but on the afternoon preceding the night fixed on for escape, an officer rode in and announced to us that the plot was discovered, and from our huge pen we could see on the hill above us the regiments just arriving to strengthen the guard. We had been betrayed. It was our belief that spies were kept in the camp, which could very easily be done.

The number in camp when I left was nearly 35,000, and daily increasing. The number in hospital was about 5,000. I was exchanged at Port Royal Ferry Aug. 16.

PRESCOTT TRACY,
Eighty-second Regiment N. Y. V.

City and County of New-York, ss.—H. C. Higginson and S. Noirot, being duly sworn, say: That the above statement of Prescott Tracy, their fellow-prisoner, agrees with their own knowledge and experience.

H. C. HIGGINSON,
Co. K, Nineteenth Illinois Vols.
SILVESTER NOIROT,
Co. B, Fifth New-Jersey Vols.

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* Our regular Army Ration is:
¾ lb. Pork or 1¼ lbs. Fresh Beef.
18 ozs. Hard Bread, or 20 ozs. Soft Bread or Flour.
1-10 lb. Coffee.
1-6 lb. Sugar.
1-10 lb. Rice, or
1-10 lb. Beans or Hominy.
Vegetables—Fresh or Desiccated. } Irregularly.
Molasses.
Vinegar.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Chamber of Commerce.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at 1 o'clock, President A. A. Low in the chair. After the transaction of some business of minor importance, the subject of the sinking of the *Alabama* by the *Kearsarge* was discussed. The President of the committee appointed to report concerning the matter stated the committee was unprepared to report, as a majority of the members were out of town.

As the *Kearsarge* will probably arrive at this port within a few days, the report of the committee will probably be deferred until the arrival of the vessel, when a special meeting will be called.

The Secretary read a communication from Judge Marvin, relative to making the general averages of all nations uniform. It was referred to the proper committee.

There was some discussion concerning the draft, Mayor Opdyke taking the ground that the enrollment of 1863 was excessive, he having personal knowledge of the fact

The following letters were read:

Department of State,
Washington, 29th July, 1864.

John Austin Stevens, Jr., Esq., Secretary Chamber of Commerce:

Sir: With reference to your letter of the 11th of May last, inclosing copy of resolutions passed by the Chamber of Commerce on the 5th of the same month, relative to the affair of the *Chesapeake*, I now transmit to you, for the information of that body, a copy of a note of the 12th inst., from Lord Lyons, on the subject.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LORD LYONS' LETTER.

Washington, July 12.

Sir: With reference to your note of the 24th of May last, and to my answer of the 6th instant, concerning resolutions passed by the Chamber of Commerce of New-York with respect to the affair of the *Chesapeake*, I am directed by her Majesty's Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs to inform you that he has caused a copy of those resolutions to be transmitted to the Colonial Department, with a request that the resolution in acknowledgment of the proceedings of the magistrate who had charge of the *Chesapeake* may be communicated to him.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State has moreover caused to be transmitted to Sir Samuel Cunard, a copy of the resolutions on the subject of the assistance rendered by Messrs. Cunard and Company's agency at Halifax, to the United States ship *Ella and Annie*.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, LYONS.
To the Honorable Wm. H. Seward, &c., &c.

The communications were ordered on file.

On motion of Mayor Opdyke, Judge Marvin was appointed by the Chamber to attend the convention to be held at York, England, for the consideration of the subject of general average.

The Chamber then adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Charged with Bigamy.—Robert Stack, a native of Ireland, aged 50 years, was brought before Justice Ledwith yesterday on the charge of having one wife more than the law allows. Both of his wives were in court, and each manifested considerable indignation at the manner in which they had been deceived by Mr. Stack. One of the wives, whose maiden name is Mary Conberry, produced testimony showing that she was married to Stack, in the Roman Catholic rite, by Rev. Father McSweeney, in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The other wife, named Mary Trainor, produced equally satisfactory evidence that she was married to the accused in Brooklyn by Rev. Father Noorega. The first marriage, according to the certificate, took place on the 8th of May last, and the second on the 17th of last July. Stack admitted his guilt, and had nothing to say in defence. He was held in the sum of $2,500 bail to answer. He said he lived at the corner of Greenwich and Leroy streets, and was by occupation a stage-driver.

Killed on the Hudson River Railroad.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Fischer, of the Twentieth Precinct, discovered the dead body of an unknown man lying across the railroad track, near the engine-house of the Hudson River Railroad, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, on Eleventh-avenue. Both feet of deceased were cut off just above the ankles, his head was crushed very badly, and his brains scattered over the track in the vicinity. Deceased was about five feet five inches in height, had light, brown hair, and heavy moustache. He was dressed in a dark worsted coat, white shirt, dark cassimere pants, heavy pegged shoes and black felt hat. On the small finger of his right hand there was a gold ring. From the indications, it is supposed that deceased threw himself across the track for the purpose of committing suicide.

Serious Stabbing Affray in a Dining-Saloon.—Two colored waiters, named Chas. Gilbert and Wm. Owens, were arrested by Officers Reilly and Clark, of the Seventeenth Precinct, on the charge of assaulting Thomas and Patrick McCaffrey, brothers. It seems that the above-named persons got into an altercation in the hallway of a dining-saloon on the corner of Seventh-street and Hall-place, during which Patrick McCaffrey was stabbed in four different places, about the face and arms, with a knife in the hands of Chas. Gilbert. It is further alleged that Thomas McCaffrey was badly bitten by Owens. The accused were committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail, each.

Robbed While Sleeping in the Street.—John Lee, living at No. 110 Elizabeth-street, fell asleep on a door step near his house, and while in that state was robbed of a gold watch, valued at $225. A man named Matthew Manning was arrested by officer Underhill, of the Fourteenth Precinct, charged with being concerned in the robbery. Justice Hogan committed him in default of bail. The watch has not been recovered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fatal Shooting Accident.—A lad named Samuel Close, aged about 15 years, shot himself while on a gunning excursion at Coney Island on Saturday. It appears he had just landed from a small boat, and leaning on the muzzle of his gun struck his foot against the hammer, when the charge exploded. The bullet entered the chin and came out at the top of the head. The body was conveyed to the farm-house of Mr. J. Paulding, in the town of Gravesend, where deceased had been employed. Coroner Norris held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death by shooting was rendered by the jury.

Robberies.—The house of Mr. J. S. Mackay, No. 229 Adelphi-street, was feloniously entered through one of the rear windows, on the morning of the 4th inst., and robbed of a gold hunting-watch, $8 in bills, $5 in gold, and $1 50 in silver, in all valued a $139 50.... On Saturday evening last the money drawer of the butcher shop of Edward McManus, No. 10 Fulton-avenue, was robbed of $70 in bills. The proprietor and employes were busily engaged at the time in attending to their customers.

Detection of a Burglar.—About 5 o'clock Sunday morning, the house of Mr. J. B. Small, No. 276 Dean-street, was feloniously entered. Mr. Small hearing a noise, went down stairs, pistol in hand, and detected the burglar, who was trying to unbolt the hall door. He called upon him to surrender, and refusing, fired, but missed him. The thief then concluded to deliver himself up. Officer LeCount, of the Fiftieth Precinct Police coming along, took him into custody. Property amounting to $150 in value was found upon his person.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The total number of deaths last week was 184, of which 23 were men, 18 women, 71 boys, and 72 girls. The principal diseases were: cholera infantum, 47; marasmus, 19; consumption, 17; cholera morbus, 4; croup, 9; dysentery, 8; diphtheria, 7; diarrhœa, 7; typhoid fever, 3; scarlet fever, 2; lockjaw, 1, &c. Under one year of age, 60; natives of the United States, 150; Ireland, 16; England, 10; Germany, 5; Sea, 1; Scotland, 1; unknown, 1.

Unprovoked Attack.—Richard Gillespie, an Assistant Engineer in the navy, was attacked on Saturday, at the foot of Hudson-avenue, by Mich— Kane, who knocked him down with an iron bar, beat him in an inhuman manner. No provocation appears to have been given. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. Kane was arrested by Officer Curran, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, and locked up.

The Public Schools.—The annual August vacation of the Brooklyn Public Schools having ended, they will be reopened to-day. The school-houses have meantime been repaired and repainted, and in several instances alterations have been made, with the view of affording better accommodation for the pupils.

The Victory at Atlanta.—A salute of one-hundred guns in honor of Gen. Sherman's victory at Atlanta, will be fired this evening by Lieut.-Col. Booth, of the Fifty-second Regiment. Fifty guns will be fired from Fort Green, and fifty from the dock at the Fulton Ferry.

The Draft.—It is understood, semi-officially, that the draft in Brooklyn will be possponed until the latter part of of the month, in order to give time to fix the proper credits for seamen enlisted previous to February, 1864.

Williamsburgh.

Alleged Assault and Battery.—A man named John Phelan was arrested in a restaurant in Grand-street, on Sunday, by Capt. Woglam, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, charged with committing an assault and battery upon Rufus K. Warren, and threatening to stab him with a fork. The accused was committed for examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

Quota of New-Jersey.—The number of men thus far raised to the credit of Jersey City, under the last call of the President, is 299; leaving a deficiency of 744.

Union Mass Meeting.—Arrangements are making for a grand Union ratification meeting in Newark, to be held some time during the present week.

Public Schools.—The public schools of Jersey City reopen to-day, after being thoroughly repaired during the Summer vacation.

The Fight with the Rebel Iron-clads in Mobile Harbor.—A letter from on board the United States sloop *Oneida* attributes Farragut's success in the fight with the *Tennessee* and other rebel vessels to the damaging fire of the monitors. Capt. Stephens, on the *Manhattan*, came in between the *Tennessee* and the *Oneida*, and gave the *Tennessee* a shot which saved that ship. The writer says:

"We had hard work to take the ram *Tennessee*, for she is the strongest thing in the world. The *Lackawanna*, sloop-of-war, ran right on top of her, and fired her guns into her; the *Hartford* ran close alongside of her and pointed her guns downward; the *Brooklyn* dropped her best anchor down on top of her, and held her fast; fighting Tom Stephens jumped on to her, with his hawser he made fast to her and steamed off with her. She would have made her escape but that her steering apparatus was shot away. We have got her nicely anchored with the rest of us, and we have some others of their best gunboats lying amongst us."

Government Ship Building in Philadelphia.—The frigate *Chattanooga*, now under way at the ship-yard of Cramp & Son, Kensington, will be ready for launching on the 15th of October next. This frigate is one of four ordered by the Government, three of which are being constructed at the Navy-yards. The *Chattanooga* is 315 feet long, 46 feet beam, and 24 feet depth of hold. When in fighting trim she will draw 17 feet of water. The same firm is also engaged in raising the deck of the light-draft monitor, built by them, 22 inches, so as to make her fit for service. Four steam transports, each 130 feet long and 39 feet hold, are under way for the United States Army Quartermaster. These vessels will draw but four feet of water, and will be capable of conveying a regiment, with its wagons, cannons, &c. A steam propeller of 700 tons burden for Flannigan & Co., of this city, will be ready in about two weeks for launching. Two propellers for the outside line for New-York, recently built by this firm, are now at the wharf receiving their machinery.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 2.*

[Advertisement.]
What Can I Do Best?—It is by Phrenology and Physiology, that this question may be answered. Messrs. Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway, make examinations and give full written descriptions of character daily.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Gas Fixtures, Wholesale and Retail.
In new styles and in great variety, at the manufactory, No. 418 Broome-st., near Broadway.
M. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]
A Bad Breath the Greatest Curse the Human Family is Heir to.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To affect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

Passengers Arrived.

Sept. 4—*In steamship Germania, from Hamburg and Southampton*—D. Lenan and family, Mrs. Boorman and family, G. Roerner and family, Mrs. C. Meier and son, Mr. Poppenhausen and sister, Mrs. Winterhoff, Miss Moye, H. Hoock and family, C. Bellows and family, Miss L. Winter, W. Runk, J. Weber, C. Renierocky and lady, H. Haeverling, O. L. Wagner, Mr. Scheck and family, H. Stermand, lady and servant, Mrs. Flamme and child, S. Renreus and lady, Mr. Weinleise, H. Scheck, Mr. Luis, Mrs. A. Walther, Mr. Curry and lady, Mr. Lanes and lady, Mr. Rutler and family, F. Lafond, A. Strahback, Leo Gautard and lady, Aug. Krische, M. Carara, 97 in 2d cabin, and 297 in the steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans—Jas. McMullen and wife, P. Maldome and wife, Sister Mary, of Holy Cross; Sister Mary St. Sebastian, Myer Phineas, M. Bochit, J. V. Hamilton and 3 children, Miss Maggie McMullen, L. Bemstern, Joseph Levi, Adam Boone, Arnold Weber, Elijah Guion, M. Berwin, P. Michel, A. W. Priest, Mrs. Harvey and 2 children, S. Aaron, Mr. Wolf, Mrs. Neil, Mme. Dupie, Isadore Levi, A. Kory, Abraham Cory, W. Van Norden, P. Mallard, wife and 3 children, Wm. Gray and lady, J. Fiedig and son, Jules Paquot, B. Goodman, P. Sokolowsky, Miss Adler, J. T. Eerbes, Leopold Levi, L. M. Tanney, Hugh Livingston, Miss Burgess, Miss Kate McMullen, and others in 2d cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 31 | Sun sets..... 6 27 | Moon sets... 8 37
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10 11 | Gov. Island..11 00 | Hell Gate...12 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 4.

Arrived.

Steamship Germania, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburg Aug. 21, and Southampton 24th, with mdse. and 459 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had fine weather on the passage. Aug. 27, lat. 50 30, lon. 24 25, spoke Br. ship Edmond Granam, bound W. Sept. 3, lat. 40 40, lon. 70, Bremen ship Republik, bound W. Same day, ship Ellora, bound W.; also, ship France & Chili, bound W.

U. S. gunboat Mahaska, Capt. R. F. R. Lewis, Fortress Monroe 36 hours.

Steam transport Haze, Bolge, Newbern Aug. 1, via Fortress Monroe 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Fairbanks, Hunter, Alexandria 53 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Ship American Eagle, Urquhart, London and Isle of Wight Aug. 5, with mdse. and 151 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Son. Lat. 40 46, lon. 68 32, passed the wreck of bark Czarina, of New-York, abandoned; seeing the 'log-book floating, lowered a boat and picked it up, but found no later dates than January, 1864; she lay nearly sunken; probably had been run into only a short time previous.

Ship Shooting Star, Drinkwater, Cardiff July 24, passed Lundy Island 26th, with iron to S. G. Reed & Co. To the Grand Banks, had west and southwest winds, and moderate; from lat. 45 to 49, and lon. 43 to 47, saw numerous large icebergs and some small ice. Has been 9 ds. west of George's Banks, with light winds. Aug. 31 passed brig Saxon, bound E. Sept. 1, passed bark M. Balmon, bound E.

Ship Trimountain, (of Boston,) Field, Hamburg 41 ds., with mdse. and 380 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Ship Gorilla, (of Liverpool,) Drydale, Liverpool 44 ds., with coal to Williams & Guion. 2d inst., off Nantucket, saw bark Anna Kimball, strg. S.

Ship Ontario, Cox, Liverpool July 29, with mdse. and 440 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Aug. 7, Thos. Moran fell overboard and was lost.

Ship Minnehaha, (of Londonderry,) McGrath, Londonderry 32 ds., with mdse. and 327 passengers to C. J. Knox & Co.

Ship Adele, (Belg.,) Clousen, Antwerp 38 ds., with mdse. and 220 passengers to Wm. Schmidt's Son.

Ship Emile, (of London,) Boorman, Bremen 27 ds., with mdse. to Ruger Bros.

Ship Harpswell, Tukey, Havre 34 ds., with mdse. and 175 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship John Gladstone, (of London,) Gilbert, Newport 46 ds., with railroad iron to Allen Hay.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Spencer, London and Isle of Wight July 27, with mdse. and 212 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Syren, (of Boston,) Sears, Liverpool 30 ds., with coal to Thayer & Peabody.

Ship Ellora, (of Liverpool,) Couster, Bristol 36 ds., with railroad iron to order.

Bark Equity, (of Liverpool,) Betts, Cardiff 59 ds., with coal to master.

Bark St. Mungo, (of Glasgow,) Young, London 50 ds., with coal to order.

Bark Johann Marie, (Brem.,) Kutscher, Bremen 38 ds., with mdse. and 300 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Nord Amerika, (Russ.,) Sipsius, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. and 79 passengers to Hermann, Koop & Co.

Bark Oceana, (Norw.,) Olsen, Leghorn 70 ds., with marble and rags to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Kennebec, (of Bath,) Blair, Lingan, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to Brockway & Baker.

Brig Victoria, (Br.,) Davidson, Windsor 10 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney.

Schr. Hero, Carter, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber, for Washington.

Schr. J. Barkeless, Tompson, Providence.
Schr. Belle, Gardner, Boston.
Schr. Medford, Hopkins, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. Eli Townsend, Lewis, Providence.
Schr. E. F. Meany, Wilcox, Portland, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.
Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelly, Gloucester.
Schr. J. H. Taylor, Rawley, Providence.
Schr. Elizabeth Davidson, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. Roscius, Lincoln, Taunton.
Schr. Vigilant, Albro, Newport.
Schr. S. A. Read, Read, Providence.
Schr. Eugene, Gray, Portsmouth.

WIND—At sunset, S. S. E. and fresh, with rain.

Sailed.

Sept. 3—Steamers Cassandra, Transit, (tug.)
Ships Deutschland, James Foster, Jr.
Barks R. W. Griffith, Henry Trowbridge, H. Hellmuck, Telegraph.
Brigs La Stephana, Ubla, Wm. A. Dodge, Arabella, Nellie.
Schooners Antelope, Mountain Home, Isabella Alberto, Bernard Yeneyke.

Spoken, &c.

Bill Rock—ship, strg. E., was seen July 30, lat. 47 50, lon. 16 50.

Columbia—ship, from New-York, bound E., Aug. 21, lat. 41 35, lon. 53 40.

Free Trade—ship, strg. S., was signalized Aug. 29, lat. 41 57, lon. 68 50.

Nubia—ship, from Havre for New-York, was seen Aug. 21, lat. 47 30, lon. 42 03.

Pequot—Br. ship, from London for Quebec, Aug. 19, lat. 46 58, lon. 41 38.

Paris—Span. steamer, bound E., Aug. 23, lat. 41, lon. 59 20.

Retriever—Br. ship, bound W., Aug. 15, lat. 49 30, lon. 44 20.

St. Mungo—Br. bark, from London for New-York, was seen Aug. 29, lat. 43 02, lon. 67 20.

Sunbeam—ship, from London for Quebec, 21 ds. out, Aug. 11, lat. 49 20, lon. 37 20.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Arr. ship Empire Queen, Liverpool; barks St. Andrew, Algoa Bay; Wolfe, Gottenburg.

MEETINGS.

All persons interested in Colorado, by residence or otherwise, and now in this City, are requested to meet at the office of JAS. WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st., on MONDAY, the 5th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed expedient relative to the present Indian war on the Plains.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE FOR THE HAIR
Is composed of extracts from flowers, herbs and roots, and the GROWTH, BEAUTY and PERMANENT VIGOR of the HAIR. It prevents hair falling out, or turning gray; eradicates dandruff, and is a delightful and pleasant dressing; also, effecting a cure for most diseases incident to the scalp. We guarantee the Amboline to be the best article in the market.
For sale by all druggists.
Price $1 per case.
WARING & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 33 Dey-st.,
New-York.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD SCALES
Adapted to every branch of business where a CORRECT and durable scale is required.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
NO. 252 BROADWAY,
Opposite City Hall.

REMINGTON'S
ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVER.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other Pistol of the kind. Also Pocket and Belt Revolvers. Sold by the Trade generally.
E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Ilion, N. Y.

WILLCOX & GIBBS
Sewing Machine.
IT IS ENTIRELY NOISELESS.
A patented device prevents it being turned backward.
THE NEEDLE CANNOT BE SET WRONG.
It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1863.
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PARIS—No. 82 Boulevard de Sebastopol.
ST. PETERSBURGH—No. 15 Gorochovay.
VIENNA—No. 9 Wildpretmarket.
BRUSSELS—No. 12 Rue Croisade.
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SHIRT.
Perfect Fitting
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MORE DURABLE
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READY MADE
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Patented
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SHIRTS.
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Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
COMMENCEMENT OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, 1864.
First night of the engagement of
EDWIN FORREST,
who will appear in his grand impersonation of the Roman Patrician
CORIOLANUS,
in Shakespeare's great tragedy of the same name, produced in all its
ORIGINAL SPLENDOR,
with NEW SCENERY, DRESSES and APPOINTMENTS, and a most
POWERFUL CAST,
containing the names of Mrs. Geo. Farren, first appearance at this theatre; Miss Isabel Freeman, first appearance in New-York; Mrs. Skerrett, Mr. J. McCullough, first appearance this season; Mr. J. B. Burnett, J. W. Collier, Mr. G. Becks, first appearance this season; Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. E. B. Holmes, Mr. Dauver, first appearance; Mr. Barry, first appearance, &c., and a
FULL CHORUS.
Stage Manager..........L. J. Vincent
Scenic Artist..........H. Hilliard
Musical Director..........Harvey B. Dodworth
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) second night of
EDWIN FORREST.
The manager begs leave to inform his patrons that in consequence of its great popularity, and the many applications made for repetition of
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
it will be presented on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, with all its THRILLING SCENIC EFFECTS, GRAND TABLEAUX, FULL CORPS DE BALLET, &c., &c., the cast including every member of the company.
W. WHEATLEY
AS
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
Admission 75 cents; secured seats in parquet and parquet circle, $1; family circle, 30 cents.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Treasurer..........Mr. Whitton

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.
On MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS
will produce (for the first time in this theatre),
THE GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
By Tom Taylor, entitled
VICTIMS.
Joshua Butterby..........Mr. John E. Owens
A role in which he stands without a rival,
supported by
Mr. Harry Pearson (his first appearance), Messrs. Chaplin, De Groat, Tom Owens, Sol. Smith, Jr., Styles, Macder, Miss Alice Placide, Miss Nellie Johnson, Mrs. Hinds, Mrs. Burroughs.
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
To conclude with the great Owens' Specialty,
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Solon Shingle..........Mr. John E. Owens
This splendid triumph of Mr. Owens' genius is justly esteemed the most graphic and perfect characterization ever witnessed upon the American comic stage.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50c.; Secured Seats, 75c.; Family Circle, 25c.; Orchestra Chairs, $1.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
OPENING OF THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON,
MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS, HOOP-SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND OWNERS OF BRAIDING MACHINES.—The undersigned, who is a thorough business man, both theoretical and practical, wants a situation as manager of a new business, of which there are at present only eight factories in the United States, requiring small capital—the goods selling for net cash—and far more profitable than hoop skirts. Apply, for one week, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at
LOUIS C. OTT,
No. 339 Broadway, third floor front.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—AND all other persons, will please pay in the money they have on hand for tickets sold for our excursion of TO-MORROW, Sept. 6, as we have bills to pay before we can go. The committee will be in session at Gen. H. Raymond's office, No. 4 City Hall-place, from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M. on THIS MONDAY, Sept. 5. By order of the committee.
H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
GEORGE WICKS, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD.—THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION meet at Lamartine Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, 1864, at 8 o'clock.
JAMES O. BENNETT, President.
A. SIDNEY DOANE, Sec'y.